FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LEADERS GREETED ON ARRIVAL FOR MOSCOW SUMMIT

Honecker by Gromyko

LD111551 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1440 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jun (ADN) -- A GDR delegation headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in Moscow this afternoon at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government. It is taking part in the economic talks of the CEMA member-states at the highest level. The delegation was very warmly welcomed at Vnukovo Airport by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister.

Kadar by Ustinov, Marchuk

LD111518 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] The Hungarian delegation, led by Janos Kadar, which will take part in the CEMA summit meeting has arrived in Moscow. The delegation was received at Vnukovo Airport by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politburo and minister of defense, and by Deputy Premier Guriy Marchuk.

Husak by Romanov

LD111529 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The CSSR delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, which is to attend the economic deliberations of the CEMA member-countries at summit level, arrived in Moscow by air today. The Czechoslovak delegation was welcomed at Vnukovo Airport in Moscow by Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other personalities.

Ceausescu by Officials

AU111726 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this afternoon arrived in Moscow to attend the economic summit conference of the CEMA member-countries. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, Emil Bobu, Ilie Verdet, Ion Stoian, Ioan Totu, Stefan Birlea, advisers, and experts.

At Vnukovo Airport, which was flying the Romanian and Soviet state flags, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was greeted by Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Grishkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Talyzin, member of the party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Kiselev, deputy section head at the CPSU Central Committee, and other Soviet officials. Also present was Romania's Ambassador to the USSR Traian Dudas, and members of the embassy staff.

[Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 1733 GMT on 11 June, reporting on Nicolae Ceausescu's arrival in Moscow, says that following Soviet officials were present at his arrival: "V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CC of the CPSU, N.V. Talyzin, member of the CC of the CPSU, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and other Soviet officials."]

Jaruzelski by Gorbachev

LD112046 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Excerpts] A Polish delegation has flown to Moscow from Warsaw. It is headed by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers. It will take part in the CEMA summit which begins tomorrow. General Jaruzelski was greeted at the Moscow Vnukovo-2 Airport by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee.

Zhivkov by Officials

AU111759 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The Bulgarian delegation, which is led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, has arrived in Moscow. The delegation will take part in the CEMA summit conference, which opens tomorrow. At Vnukovo Airport the delegation was cordially greeted by Comrades Viktor Grishin and Konstantin Rusakov; Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and responsible officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

USSR Reportage

For Soviet coverage of the 12-14 June CEMA summit in Moscow, see the Communist Relations section of the 12 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HUNGARIAN INTERVIEWED ON SUMMIT PROSPECTS

PM111113 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 23 May 84 (supplement) p 7

[Interview with Dr Kalman Pecsi, head of "CEMA research in Budapest," by Anna Sandor: "The Small Countries Have Little To Offer Each other"; date and place not specified]

[Text] The CEMA summit was postponed for the umpteenth time by the demise of Soviet leader Andropov. The completed preparations for the summit not only determine the topics to be raised at the summit, but also the priorities in the coordination of the 5-year plans for the period 1986-90. According to Pecsi there is a stalemate in CEMA: Essential changes are no longer to be expected this decade.

[Pecsi] We have finally been liberated from the illusion that by reforming one component we reform the whole of CEMA. There are many economists who expect miracles from one element -- for example, the reform of the price system. But if for example CEMA wants to introduce world prices or convertibility, we would have to reform everything for it -- the planning system, foreign trade, the price and loan system, the bank and interest system.

The major scientific and political result of the preparatory work for the summit is that only a complex of reforms is meaningful. This result has two consequences: partial solutions are pointless; and in Moscow a climate in favor of a complex of reforms has come into being.

[Sandor] But even a reform of one element within CEMA either works badly or not at all.

[Pecsi] Total change is necessary, but must not take place suddenly. History teaches that this would be harmful. One such sudden change was the introduction in March 1950 of the ruble into CEMA trade, in place of the dollar or national monetary units. The sudden revaluation of the ruble in 1961 was also harmful.

It is true that a radical reform is not out of the question, but it is not likely. On the other hand we are opposed to gradual change, because we really must reform everything at the same time. This is the reason for the stalemate. The great vacuum: Everyone feels that reform is necessary, but we are unable to take any steps.

[Sandor] Thus there is nothing to be expected from a summit? Will CEMA, with its major problems, remain unchanged?

[Pecsi] During the preparations things did happen from which we can draw some hope. In the final analysis it became clear that the harmonization of the economies of all the CEMA countries is not possible. You can only harmonize certain sections of the economy of certain countries -- for example, the countries who are served by such harmonization. As a result we are one illusion the poorer.

To get countries to work together it is necessary that it is in their interests. This was discovered years ago, but only now is it being given greater emphasis. The illusion that you can continue to work together without any economic interests is gone. Another essential change: From now on firms in various CEMA countries will be able to work together directly. Up to now this was only possible through planning bureaus or ministries.

[Sandor] Up to now all CEMA contacts have gone through Moscow. The smaller East European nations have had few economic contacts. If you are going to start working together on the basis of mutual interest, will there then be greater integration?

[Pecsi] Indeed, the possibility exists. It follows logically from the latest shift in emphasis, although it has not been expressed directly. In this way CEMA could become a little more multilateral. The only question is what do the small nations have to offer each other. They expect everything from Moscow, in the first place oil and raw materials. They also have large debts, not only in the West but also in Moscow, and this drives them in the direction of trade with the Soviet Union. The breakdown of these countries' foreign debts is 80-20; that is, 80 percent of their debts are owed to the West and 20 percent to the Soviet Union. Czechoslovakia is an exception with a ratio of 60-40.

[Sandor] What can we expect in the present decade: integration or disintegration?

[Pecsi] Dynamism is not to be expected. Because of debts and the raw materials problem CEMA trade will stagnate. Moscow cannot and will not supply more oil and raw materials on the old terms.

But there is another side to the coin. While Moscow supplies less and less energy, the smaller countries' dependence on Moscow in the field of energy will not decrease. They will have to buy increasing quantities of oil for dollars, but would rather do so in Moscow than in the Middle East. An example is the Adria pipeline. This pipeline for oil from the Middle East to Eastern Europe was ready in 1980. Both Prague and Budapest planned to import 5 million metric tons of oil annually through it, but neither of the two countries has made use of the possibility. They are instead prepared to bear their losses and buy their oil in Moscow, because it is cheaper and there are no political risks attached to this transaction. Thus there is no reduction in dependence; the only thing is that this dependence manifests itself less at the CEMA level than at the level of the world economy.

MEMBERS' COOPERATION VIEWED PRIOR TO SUMMIT

Intensification Essential

LD111111 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 11 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The RUDE PRAVO editorial is devoted to the imminent CEMA top-level economic consultative session. It states that the gradual and consistent intensification of the economic process from research and development right through to the production stage has become essential for our national economy and also for the national economies of the other CEMA member-states and for the community as a whole. This is not only because of the increasingly complicated conditions in the world economy, caused by the deepening of the general crisis in the capitalist part of the world, but also because in the European CEMA countries the opportunities and resources for extensive development have largely been exhausted.

Along with other factors, the discriminatory economic, trade, and credit policies of the United States and the other imperialist states vis-a-vis the countries of the socialist community are part of an undisguised attempt to inflict damage on these countries and stop, or at least slow down, their economic development. The unprecedented and dangerous arms buildup and the aggressive militaristic policy of the United States and the other member-states of NATO force the socialist countries to take essential defensive measures with a view to maintaining the military equilibrium and preserving peace, which also places considerable demands on their economic potential. There can be no doubts, therefore, about the urgency for the socialist countries to intensify their economic, scientific and technical development. One of the principal methods of promoting intensification factors is the further enhancement of the process of international socialist integration within the CEMA framework. It will be a matter of finding ways of perfecting already tried and tested methods collaboration, as well as of creating new ones. The attitude of our party toward these questions has been clearly delineated in the documents of the 16th congress, which quite unequivocally supported the proposal of the 26th CPSU Congress to convene a consultative session of leading representatives of the CEMA countries. Our party fully endorses the view that life dictates that the coordination of plans must be accompanied by coordination of the entire economic policy, and that increasing urgency is demanded by such matters as the rapprochement of the structures of economic mechanisms and the setting-up of joint firms, as well as the development of direct links among ministries, production associations, and enterprises.

The CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government, and the other party and state bodies have been consistently implementing the guidelines of the 16th party congress in respect of enhancing international socialist economic integration; they have been constructively working out the task of how to integrate our economy actively into the objectively progressing process of the international socialist division of labor.

The RUDE PRAVO editorial notes that the CEMA member-states' top-level economic consultative session will open tomorrow in Moscow. It will be discussing documents of fundamental significance which will set out the further course for deepening, broadening and consolidating the process of socialist economic integration, and will herald the start of a new stage of its further development. Of prime importance will be the coordination of economic policy among the CEMA member-states, which must be implemented especially in the sphere of scientific and technological development, in production, and in investment construction, and which must manifest itself in an improvement of the forms of international cooperation and of bringing closer together the economic mechanisms of the member countries. It will be a matter of exploiting as purposefully as possible the economic potential and specific conditions in the individual member countries, of developing, enhancing, and directing more accurately their division of labor, primarily by means of their international specialization and cooperation.

The RUDE PRAVO editorial points out that in the 35 years since the founding of CEMA, the member-countries and the entire community have achieved considerable success in building socialist societies. The CEMA countries account for 10 percent of the earth's population, yet they produce approximately one-third of the world's industrial production. Their economies are developing in a planned way without crises. Their citizens take part in building socialist society, which assures them of their social guarantees and a secure future. All this is well known, and the citizens of the countries of the socialist community generally take it for granted. Life, however, does not stand still. It has set about tackling a series of other questions which open new horizons of scientific, technological, economic, and social progress closely linked with the crucial issue facing mankind -- that of preserving lasting peace for us and for the generations to follow. This, too, is the crucial yardstick which measures the importance of the forthcoming economic consultative session of representatives of the fraternal socialist countries, the RUDE PRAVO editorial stresses.

Improving Relations

LD111401 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, June 11 (TANJUG) -- The party and state heads of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) member-countries will convene tomorrow, Tuesday, for the first economic summit conference after 13 years with a view to, without reforming the CMEA, improve relations within the existing framework and execute a turn in their policy towards the West.

The above conclusion could be drawn upon reviewing the Yugoslav press and the news agency TANJUG, which primarily dwell on the CMEA member-countries' endeavours to foster effectiveness and improve their respective economic systems.

TANJUG Moscow correspondent assesses that the CMEA political summit has not been convened because of a crisis in its ranks, but, on the basis of the existing economic conditions, to launch a new "historical phase" which would eliminate randomness and irrationality.

The Yugoslav daily BORBA assessed that the basic aim of the meeting of leaders of the Soviet Union, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Cuba and Vietnam, will be setting the paths to replace the extensive economic activities with intensive.

BORBA points out CMEA's efforts to step up economic growth and increase the standard of living of population in the member-countries and adds that to attain this it [as received] essential to introduce changes in the structures of the economies of the member-countries, thereby, reducing their dependence on the economies outside the CMEA.

POLITIKA correspondent from Moscow notes a lack of enthusiasm for supra-national planning and goes on to say that although member-countries urge unity they also want to retain as much as possible independence in the development of their national economies.

The daily POLITKA writes that the main task of the Moscow summit is to analyze the best ways to adjust interests and to turn the, basically political conclusions, into economic guidelines.

The daily VJESNIK points to various difficulties in some CMEA member-countries (low productivity, poor supply of population, falling behind in technology compared to the developed Western countries) and assesses that all this leads to frictions among member-countries, loosening of CMEA cohesion, and even, mistrust, pressures and counter-measures.

"So far the Soviet Union has acted as an 'umbrella' to other member-countries, the example of Poland and some other CMEA countries has shown that the 'umbrella' was too small in the eyes of the West and that the Soviet Union cannot (or will not) meet debts of its allies," VJESNIK sets out.

Coordination of Diversities

LD112212 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Leaders of the 10 CEMA member-states are due to meet in Moscow tomorrow. The summit of the 10 leaders will discuss current economic problems of the CEMA member-states and is expected to concern itself also with the relations with the West in light of the decisions and recommendations of the meeting of the leaders of seven industrially developed countries in London, which has just ended. A commentary by Milika Sundic:

[Sundic] The leaders of the 10 CEMA member-states will meet in Moscow tomorrow to discuss the current problems each of them is confronting as well as mutual economic relations that call for specific reforms and adjustments.

No less than 13 years have elapsed since the last summit meeting, which is an additional reason why during the next 3 days everything should be discussed that in one way or another had been left for better times and which in fact no longer brooks delay.

All CEMA member-states advocate enhancement of economic cooperation and they would all like, at the same time, to preserve their specific features of economic development. However, the question is posed as to how to coordinate the diverse interests without this reflecting on their unity. The fact is that their interests are very different indeed, as is the case with other economic groupings established during the postwar period.

Economic progress is unthinkable without sophisticated technology, cooperation, and specialization; but it often happens that many problems do crop up along this road that require faster resolution than has been the case so far. For instance, the USSR is no longer in a position to supply its partners with raw materials in unlimited quantities -- particularly at prices that are lower than those obtained on the world market -- nor are other CEMA member-states always in a position to supply the Soviet market with finished products of top quality because they themselves are running short of them.

The disrupted relations with the West, not only the political but economic ones as well, make the situation within CEMA even more complex despite the enormous efforts that are being made to keep abreast of the developed West.

The preparations for the Moscow summit have been going on for a long time and probably all the participants know how far they can go in discussing the problems confronting CEMA. The unstable international situation will certainly help some of the key cooperation problems to be better illuminated, and perhaps even some sacrifices will be made in the interest of monolithic unity because this is dictated by the political moment in which the summit is taking place. True, as far as enhanced economic integration is concerned, different approaches are available -- ranging from those who shy away from them to those who see it as the only way that their ideological and military alliance can be extended to the economic sphere as well. The former would like to place more emphasis on the consolidation of national economies, while the latter would like CEMA to play a more significant role in determining the directions of the development of each member-state. The summit very likely will not be in a position to resolve all these contradictions although at no time has a question mark been posed regarding the role of CEMA in further consolidating cooperation among the member-states.

In view of the fact that the Moscow summit is taking place immediately following the London meeting of seven Western leaders, it can be taken for granted that its participants will also concern themselves with their relations with the West. There is every indication that the London messages addressed to the East will be rejected, as is confirmed by numerous commentaries on the summit of the seven Western leaders. True, here, too, there are differences although one should not expect these differences to have any substantial impact on the already-adopted line toward the West, especially toward the United States. However, should it happen, which should not be ruled out, that the Moscow summit will voice its views on the current international situation, these views probably will not be outside of what is already known as a majority stance concerning the policy of the West. In any case, the Moscow summit of 10 leaders will not remain unnoticed in the world public regardless of the fact that it is not believed that its conclusions will go further than reflecting the existing situation in the world, both the economic and the military-political situation.

KULIKOV, GRIBKOV ON WORKING VISIT TO CSSR

LD111132 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] At Prague Castle today, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states, who are in Czechoslovakia on a short working visit.

In omradely and cordial talk, they discussed questions of cooperation between the Cz oslovak People's Army and the other Armies of the Warsaw Pact nations. The meeting was also attended by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; Frantisek Salda, chief of the Chancellery of the President of the Republic; and Lieutenant General Jiri Necas, chief of the Military Office of the President of the Republic.

Also present were Colonel General Ivan Voloshin, senior representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact nations attached to the Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defense.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES OPEN UNESCO CONFERENCE

LD111958 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 11 (MTI) -- The UNESCO committees of the socialist countries opened their twenty-second coordination meeting in Budapest Monday. The meeting is to last until June the fifteenth. Participants in the meeting are the chairman and general secretaries of the UNESCO committees of Bulgaria, the Belorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, the DPR of Korea, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, the Soviet Union, the Ukrainian SSR and Vietnam. Attending in an observer's status is a representative each of Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia, Kampuchea, Mozambique and the DPR of Yemen.

Opening the meeting Hungarian Minister of Culture and Education Bela Kopeczi said, inter alia, that the conference is held at a time when, although international cultural cooperation is on an upturn, cooperation is being endangered. In reference to a conference of culture ministers of socialist countries in Hungary in May 1984 he said that that meeting considered both the aims of cultural cooperation between the socialist countries and universal issues. The role UNESCO is playing in the current international situation was one of such universal issues. The cultural ministers voiced the conviction, Bela Kopecz said, that in the present situation the activities of UNESCO are needed. In discussions held with a limited attendance it was considered in what ways can the survival of UNESCO be assured. From this viewpoint the current conference of the socialist countries' UNESCO committee is an opportunity to work out practical steps, Bela Kopecz said.

Then he stressed that all bilateral and multi-lateral relations have to be used to promote cultural cooperation and peaceful coexistence. UNESCO plays an important role in the world both as a forum for cultural cooperation and an instrumentality of the peace policy. In reference to the European cultural forum, to be held in Budapest in 1985, he stressed that that conference -- in which three themes: cultural creative work, the propagation of its results and cooperation between the European countries are to be discussed -- is to be well disposed to promote universal cultural relations.

On the first day of the meeting, the Budapest conference discussed UNESCO's role in the present international situation, heard a report on work done during the spring session of UNESCO's executive council, and discussed the relations of UNESCO and the developing countries. Later on the conference is to consider the socialist countries' participation in UNESCO's 1984-85 programme, and to discuss questions of the realization so far of the chief programmes connected with education, the natural sciences, the social sciences, culture and communication.

GUESTS ATTEND PPR PEASANTS MUTUAL AID CONGRESS

LD080133 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 7 Jun (PAP) -- On 7 June Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, received the heads of the foreign delegations of cooperative organizations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Romania, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia, that are taking part in the work of the 10th Peasants' Mutual Aid [Samopomic Chlopska] Congress. The participants in the meeting informed each other about the activities of cooperative organizations in these countries. At the same time, they pointed out the possibilities existing for an expansion and deepening of interaction between these organizations in both the economic and the socio-productive fields.

TEACHERS CONFERENCE ON SOCIALIST EDUCATION

LD111001 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Excerpts] A statewide conference was opened today in the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture in Prague in the presence of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic. At the statewide teachers conference there are also delegations from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Romania, as well as representatives from Cuba, Mongolia, and Vietnam.

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH ZIMBABWE

AU102012 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Harare, June 10 (BTA) -- In Harare there ended the first session of the Bulgaro-Zimbabwean Intergovernmental Commission for Developing the Trade and Economic Cooperation Between Bulgaria and Zimbabwe.

The Bulgarian delegation was led by Mr Belcho Belchev, minister of finance and the delegation of Zimbabwe -- by Mr Bernard Chidzero, minister of finance and economic planning.

At the talks there were discussed questions related to strengthening bilateral relations.

The commission adopted a programme for cooperation for the 1984-1985 period and signed an agreement on sending Bulgarian specialists to Zimbabwe. There was endorsed an agreement on cooperation between the commercial chambers of both countries and there was reached an agreement on the common principles of mutual trade.

ZHIVKOV GREETS PRK'S HENG SAMRIN ON BIRTHDAY

BK120734 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, recently received a message from Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, greeting him on his 50th birthday.

The message stressed: The Bulgarian Communists and the Bulgarian people recognize the tireless activities of the Kampuchean people's outstanding leader in the struggle for national independence and social progress, and for relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries aimed at transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and good-neighborly relations.

I express satisfaction with and warm congratulations to you for your personal contribution to the founding, consolidation, and development of the fraternal relations between our two parties, states, and peoples in conformity with the Treaty of Peace and Cooperation Between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the PRK.

I wish Comrade Heng Samrin the best of health, long life, and more and greater successes in your noble mission for the well-being of the Kampuchean people and for peace and socialism in the world.

ZHIVKOV, OTHERS DEPART FOR MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

AU111246 Sofia BTA in English 1209 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 11 (BTA) -- A Bulgarian delegation led by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council left for Moscow today. The delegation will attend the economic summit meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance countries.

Members of the delegation are: Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP and minister of mechanical engineering, Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, a permanent Bulgarian representative at the CMEA, Mr Stanish Bonev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee as well as Mr Dimitur Stanishev and Mr Kiril Zarev, secretaries of the CC of the BCP.

DZHUROV ON BCP SUPPORT OF USSR PEACE PROPOSALS

AU102011 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia June 10 (BTA) -- The minister of national defence, Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, stressed today at a meeting held in the village of Zherkovo, county of Sofia, that neither the road of confrontation, nor the road of cold war, nor the military means can resolve the historic dispute between socialism and capitalism. The speaker who delivered a speech before the participants in the 6th national tourist gathering, stressed that the BCP and the Bulgarian people, having in mind the dangers of the moves of imperialism looming over the whole mankind, direct their efforts towards the materialization of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, of the concrete and constructive proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member-states. He said that Bulgaria's idea for converting the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons is a contribution to the great goal -- to curb the arms race. In the place of Zherkovo, in the spring of 1944, under the leadership of the Bulgarian party leader and head of state, Mr Todor Zhivkov, an underground party figure at that time, there was founded the mighty brigade "Chavdar". Mr Todor Zhivkov participated in yesterday's meeting in the place of Zherkovo.

NEED FOR RAISING YOUTH'S EDUCATION DISCUSSED

AU081649 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 7 Jun 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] The work connected with the military-patriotic education of young people must be constantly improved, and systematic care must be devoted to the young people's military and technical training, as well as to their readiness for loyal and selfless service to the cause of socialism. Yesterday a meeting was held by the bureau of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army with the Komsomol Central Committee Secretariat. The meeting was attended by Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkov, chief of the Army's Main Political Administration, Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, deputy chiefs of the Main Political Administration, Komsomol Central Committee secretaries, generals and officers of the People's Army, and workers from the Komsomol Central Committee apparatuses.

The meeting, which proceeded in a spirit of full unanimity of views and joint will to raise the standards of military-patriotic education of Bulgarian youths, thoroughly analyzed the work for the implementation of the joint decision of the Main Political Administration bureau and the Komsomol Central Committee adopted on 29 December 1980 for the systematic development and education of young Bulgarians as fully competent protectors of the achievements of socialism.

Lt Gen Mitko Mitkov expressed his most sincere gratitude to the Komsomol Central Committee and to the entire Komsomol organization for their comprehensive assistance in educating courageous and highly trained defenders of socialist Bulgaria. He pointed out that attention must now be devoted to the implementation of joint tasks, to specific work, and to specific results in fulfilling the important requirements of the BCP National Conference.

HUSAK-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

LD111248 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, has left by air today for Moscow to attend the economic consultative session of the CEMA member-states.

Here is Petr Voldan with a report on the delegation's departure from Ruzyne Airport:

Here at Ruzyne Airport, decorated with the state flags of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the USSR, the special aircraft is ready. The members of the Czechoslovak delegation are now coming onto the apron in front of the airport terminal. In a short while they will be flying off to the top-level economic consultative session of the CEMA member-countries in Moscow.

Here comes the delegation leader, Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic. The delegation also consists of the following members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; Milos Jakes, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. It also includes Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Rufolf Rohlicek, federal deputy premier and permanent Czechoslovak representative at CEMA; Svatopluk Potac, Czechoslovak deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; and Zbynek Sojak, head of the Economic Department of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The members of the Czechoslovak delegation are now taking leave of the comrades who have come to see them off here at Ruzyne Airport. Comrade Gustav Husak is shaking hands with the following members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Comrades Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak. Also here are candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik and Miloslav Hruskovic; secretaries of the party Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Control and Aduting Commission of the CPCZ. Also seeing the delegation off are heads of party Central Committee departments, deputy premiers and ministers of the federal government, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, representatives of the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR, and other personalities from our public and political life. Viktor Lomakin, ambassador of the USSR to Czechoslovakia, is also present.

Comrade Gustav Husak receives a report from the flight captain and climbs the steps into the special aircraft. In a few moments the Czechoslovak delegation, led by Comrade Gustav Husak, will depart from Ruzyne Airport in Prague for the economic consultative session of CEMA member-countries in Moscow. A few more waves to say goodbye and the special aircraft takes off.

POLEDNIK RECEIVES PZPR'S SWIRGON 11 JUN

LD111812 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Waldemar Swirgon, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. In the course of a cordial comradely conversation, they informed each other about experiences from the work of the CPCZ and the PZPR among youth and exchanged views on the questions of further developing cooperation of children's and youth organizations of the two fraternal countries.

HUSAK SENDS CONDOLENCES ON BERLINGUER DEATH

LD111813 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has sent a telegram of condolences to the PCI Central Committee on the death of its general secretary, Enrico Berlinguer. The telegram says: Esteemed comrades: I received the news about the death of Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the PCI, with profound sorrow. Departing in his person is an important representitive of the PCI and a personality of the international communist and workers movement. He devoted his life to work for the party and the fight for the rights and unity of the working class and all Italian working people. Esteemed comrades, accept sincere condolences from the CPCZ Central Committee and from me personally.

TEACHERS CONFERENCE ON SOCIALIST EDUCATION

Husak Opens Meeting

LD111001 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Excerpt] A statewide teachers conference was opened today in the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture in Prague in the presence of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic. Also present at the conference are Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; the following members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart; the following candidate members of the party Central Committee Presidium: Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Miloslav Hruskovic; the following secretaries of the Central Committee: Mikulas Benko, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat; Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission; Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and other officials.

At the statewide teachers conference there are also delegations from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Romania, as well as representatives from Cuba, Mongolia, and Vietnam. The 3,000 participants and guests at the conference, convened by the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government and the Central Council of Trade Unions, will be assessing over these 2 days the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress in education and in preparing the young generation for life and work in socialist society. They will also discuss the further course of the implementation of the long-term program for the development of the Czechoslovak education system.

Strougal's Speech

LD112211 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Speech by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, at a statewide teachers conference in Prague on 11 June -- recorded]

[Text] Allow me to cordially welcome all of you in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government, the Central Council of Trade Unions, and to open the proceedings of the statewide conference of Czechoslovak teachers. Particularly cordially I welcome among us, at our meeting, Comrade Dr Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. [applause]

Naturally the educational process headed by schools must keep pace with the great goals which our socialist society sets out for itself and for demanding tasks which follow from them. In fact they should always be just one step ahead because they prepare young generations for practical life, generations which will be educated in the more progressive conditions of several future decades during the greater part of their productive life. The tasks set out in the program of further development of the constitution of education will gradually be fulfilled and you who bring them to life in schools of all types know best what a wide reaching, highly demanding, and at the same time necessary affair it is.

I believe that the conference will bring a number of experiences and new subjects, both for the further advancement of this area and for faster progress in problems which are and remain at the center of attention of educational work. I am thinking of increasing the effectiveness of politically ideological education and education of world views, the nurturing of high moral qualities, socialist qualities, and internationalism of our youth, the deepening of the (?process of organizing pupils and students), and their attitudes toward work in general. Also increasingly coming to the forefront is the need for the school to react more readily to newly arising needs of the development of the national economy to the implementation of scientific and technical progress.

You are aware that the leadership of our Communist Party and the government give continual attention to the healthy development and education of young generations, the problems of the school system and the education of the citizens. We see the high level of education as one of the decisive prerequisites for further development of our socialist society which considers education as its great treasure and it is indeed expressed in the slogan of this conference. This is why we so strongly insist on working for continually perfecting the content and effectiveness of the whole educational process and naturally also so that we give this area all that is needed in a material way. The Presidium of the party's Central Committee, the highest state organs and trade unions, are again concerning themselves with these questions. Together we consider and look for possibilities for which measures are necessary and possible to undertake in this area, naturally including the solutions to questions of salary for our teachers. [applause]

Our society is aware of and admires the socially important and responsible calling of teachers and instructors, which required an unusually large measure of awareness, patience, hard work, and love. We must also be aware, however, that just as in other spheres of society, demands on teaching activity are continually growing. There are objective causes for this. They are necessary for continually increasing the quality of the educational process and to be equal to this is a matter of honor for each teacher, for his responsibility before the nation, before the whole of socialist society.

Havlin Address

LD112227 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Comrade Lubomir Strougal's address, delivered at the statewide teachers conference in Prague today, was followed by a speech on the topical questions and future tasks of our education, delivered by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

First he characterized the main significance of the statewide teachers conference, which is to evaluate the fulfillment of the tasks laid down by the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress for education and the preparation of the young generation of life and work in socialist society. He devoted a great part of his address to results achieved at individual levels and to types of educational systems.

Speaking about the tasks of the school and of teachers, which will have to be fulfilled in the nearest future, he said the following at the address of teachers and educationalists:

[Begin Havlin recording] Socialist society has entrusted you with responsibility for the education of the new generations of the builders and defenders of socialism. It is you who prepare them for life. It is you who to a large extent determine what their fortunes and long-term prospects will be like. You play an irreplaceable role in shaping the socialist profile of the young generation. You are the main personalities at school; you are responsible and esteemed personalities of political and public life.

We respect your work. We know that you carry it out with love and that you have combined the execution of duty with the education of man to socialism. Therefore, we shall continue to create all-round prerequisites for your successful work and for the fulfillment of your noble mission. [applause] You have plenty of opportunities to teach young people about the results of the work of the best workers in industry, agriculture, culture, science, and research; to express in a committed way your views on the topical questions of internal and foreign policy; to teach our youth pride at the successes of the construction of socialism; to teach youth to purposefully participate in the interesting life of our socialist country. You yourselves know best that the successes of the educational work of teachers are determined by their sincere attitude to socialism, the life and work of our people, and by the depth of their patriotic and internationalist conviction.

We have said that our educational system must more flexibly, with greater determination and a keener sense of timing respond to the dynamism of the scientific-technological progress, to the needs and tasks of the intensive development of the individual branches of the national economy. Therefore, we expect that all teachers, all foremen teaching specialized subjects, educationalists and the leading workers in the sphere of education, hand in hand with all those who cooperate with schools, will broadly open the doors of schools and educational institutions to scientific-technological progress and that they will succeed in imbuing their pupils and students with enthusiasm for contemporary science, and win them over to adopting modern technology and technological processes. It is important that teachers in particular see to it that scientific-technological progress permeates the entire educational process, that it asserts itself in the syllabus and methods, and in the progressive forms of education, and that literally every teacher becomes its bearer.

It is necessary to convincingly show the young people that the implementation of scientific and technical development for the benefit of mankind is a significant revolutionary task of socialism. Its fulfillment, based on the foundation of all-round international cooperation and integration with the Soviet Union in particular and with other socialist countries, necessitates that our young people become familiar with the results of modern science, that they be well prepared politically and professionally for active participation in this program. A serious task of teachers is to make children, pupils, and students familiar with the task of the Communist Party, with the fundamentals of socialism and communism. Teachers can demonstrate their strength by using more than 60 years of history of the CPCZ, the revolutionary task of Communists with their struggles for the victory of socialism, their self-sacrificing work in ensuring the satisfied, peaceful life of the people.

It is necessary to teach our young people to love their socialist homeland, to be dedicated to the cause of the working class and to the Communist Party through the example of the life and work of important representatives of our party and of the international communist and workers movement. Such an example is the life and revolutionary work of the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of our Republic, Comrade Gustav Husak. [applause]

In their life and work our teachers and young people will always find an example and pattern of true patriotism and dedication to the Communist Party and to the people of our socialist homeland; our nation will find an example and pattern of a deep relationship with the Soviet Union, of fine ideals, progress, and peace. [applause] [end recording]

[Announcer] Comrade Havlin went on to concern himself with tasks at individual stages of our educational system. He said that the fulfillment of the socially important calling of teachers must have help from the concrete results of the whole area of science, particularly the pedagogical sciences. It is necessary to aim the main direction of their work more decisively than up to now at solving the most pressing problems of educational practice. In harmony with the conclusions of the eighth session of the party's Central Committee, it is vital that more specific directing and planning of this activity in this sense should take place both on the part of the Ministry of Education and of the Academies of Sciences. Comrade Havlin then continued:

[Begin Havlin recording] The tasks awaiting us are very demanding. They will require a significant increase in the quality of work of all teachers, that they adhere to the life and to the work of our people. In this context we value the fact that a majority of them actively and politically work in the national committees and social organizations united in the National Front.

Teachers have a direct part to play in the struggle to secure the goals of socialism. The consistent fulfillment of the tasks of education and instruction of the young generation is directly dependent on the political-professional level of management at every level from the Ministry of Education and the national committees, down to the individual schools and educational authorities. Although more than a little has been done in this area a permanent task remains, to secure the realization of unified statewide party and state policy in the area of education and upbringing of the coming generation in a still more exacting way. The action of management should at every stage create favorable conditions for the work of schools and educational authorities, to strengthen and stabilize its working regime, but despite this, to leave enough scope for head teachers and teachers for their creative educational activity. They should also listen carefully to the opinions of the general public concerning the work of schools.

The declaration of the CPCZ Central Committee, of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, of the CSSR Government on the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army will undoubtedly become the impulse for achieving a higher quality of educational instruction and scientific work through concrete acts, initiative, and the conscientious fulfillment of the line of the 16th CPCZ Congress. The workers of our schools will be led to full support of the CPCZ policy, to yet greater commitment for the successful fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress by certainty about the right path taken, by the results achieved, by a deep conviction about the realistic aim of building a developed socialist society so that education will also be able to give a good account of itself at the 17th CPCZ Congress. [applause] [end recording]

COMMITTEES DISCUSS SUBVERSIVE PROPAGANDA, TOURISM

LD112004 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] The deputies of the foreign committees of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of the Nations of the Federal Assembly, holding a joint meeting in Prague today, listened to an expose on the main tendencies of the contemporary ideological-subversive propaganda aimed against Czechoslovakia.

The expose particularly noted the role of this propaganda in strengthening the psychological war of the aggressive circles of imperialism against the countries of the socialist community, which aims at destabilizing their internal situations.

The programs of inflammatory radio stations are characterized above all by their open anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, and the combination of half-truths and total lies. The deputies of the foreign committees of both chambers of the Federal Assembly also acquainted themselves with the results of tourism in 1983: In comparison with 1982, almost 15 percent more foreign visitors arrived in Czechoslovakia, while our citizens' trips abroad rose by about 10 percent.

REHOREK ADDRESSES LIDICE ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD091828 Prague CTK in English 1642 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 9 (CTK) -- The village of Lidice, Central Bohemia, became a venue of today's joint session of bodies of the National Front and peace councils of Central Bohemia in memory of the victims of the Lidice tragedy 42 years ago. The village was razed by the Nazis on June 10, 1942. All 173 men who were present were killed and women and children deported. Of 104 children only 16 returned home after the war, and 60 of 196 women did not survive the suffering in the concentration camp of Ravensbrueck. This barbarous crime was retaliation for the assassination of Deputy Reichsprotektor in Bohemia and Moravia Reinhard Heydrich.

Addressing the session, Czechoslovak First Deputy Foreign Minister Jindrich Rehorek paid tribute "to the memory of all heroes who sacrificed their lives in the struggle against Hitlerite occupiers and who participated in the final victory over fascism." Jindrich Rehorek stressed that the fasicst danger has not been wiped out from the world by its military defeat but will exist as long as imperialism creates every new dangerous situations in various parts of the world. "This is proved by the crimes which were committed in Vietnam and Kampuchea and which continue to be perpetrated in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Grenada, in the Middle East and elsewhere."

"The adventurous policy of imperialism, represented mainly by the United States, is in sharp contrast with the principled stable peace policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries...the strength of the Soviet Union, the socialist community and anti-war forces in the world gives a real chance to block the aggressive intentions of imperialism and defend the peace future [as received] of nations," he emphasized.

REASONS FOR TRADE SERVICE PERMITS EXPLAINED

AU081501 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 6 Jun 84 p 2

[Commentary by Michal Korol: "Moonlighting and Moonlighters"]

[Text] The possibility to provide services to citizens on the basis of a permit issued by the national committee has been legal for quite some time now. Yet discussions still revolve around this supplementary form [of providing services]. In our editorial office we receive letters praising this decision, but other letters condemn it as unsocialist, as marking a return to capitalist private enterprise. Who, in fact, is right?

The work of these citizens must be regarded as complementing already existing services provided by enterprises, cooperatives, small workshops run by national committees, and agricultural cooperatives.

The issuing of permits is governed by precise rules and terms regulating, among other things, the revenues of those interested in this activity. Thus what is involved is by no means a return to capitalist entrepreneurship.

To tell the truth, however, there is no great interest among gifted tradesmen in towns and villages in the possibility of obtaining a permit for this supplementary form. At the beginning of last year (more recent data is not yet available), only 2,096 individuals in the central villages of the Czech Socialist Republic were providing services on the basis of such a permit. However, there is no doubt that there are many more skillful people there. Interesting in this connection is the opinion of Engineer Vaclav Blecha, director of the section for national committees and nationalities in the Office of the Goverament of the Czech Socialist Republic, published in one of this year's issues of TVORBA [cultural weekly]:

"Citizens in central villages often do not comprehend why some local tradesman does not work on the basis of the national committee's permit when he provides his services as a moonlighter, not only to them but even to deputies and functionaries of the national committee. in general, one sometimes has the impression that many functionaries do not mind the existence of moonlighting but, when it comes to issuing permits for rendering services, engage in debates as to whether this is moral and socialist." I think that this is the real crux of the matter. In some places this is coupled with envy, in other places with bureaucratic inconsistency. And the problem grows.

Yet a solution exists. It was mentioned by representatives of Kutna Hora District in a recent meeting with jounalists; it is based on the fact that every functionary of a local national committee or deputy of a city committee knows very well the skillful tradesmen in his village or district. He knows that few people know as much about electricity as young Ruzicka who lives behind the village green and that no electric installations in new houses can be done without him, or that Novotny from the upper end of the village is an expert on fireplaces.... Therefore, they will go to see Ruzicka, Novotny, or others and make a deal. Or they will not. In that case it is necessary to realize that gainful employment without the payment of taxes amounts, in fact, to balancing at the brink of the law.

However, by issuing a permit, the national committee at the same time assumes a great responsibility for trades people, who in the public's eyes become, in fact, its employees. After all, they are in the possession of a contract. Therefore it is clear that this permit cannot be obtained by anyone, but only by those willing -- in their leisure time and for adequate remuneration -- to provide quality and fast services to their fellow citizens. And that, above all, is the aim pursued by the national committees in issuing permits.

HRUSKOVIC SPEAKS TO OIL REFINERY EMPLOYEES

AU081420 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Jun 84 pp 1-2

[Julius Krejci report: "Further Along the Path of Intensification"

[Excerpts] Delegates from all CPSL primary organizations in the Slovnaft Bratislava enterprise yesterday met at a party-economic conference summoned by the CPSL All-Enterprise Committee. They welcomed Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and other guests.

In the course of the discussion, the floor was taken by Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic. He stressed the special role played by the Slovnaft enterprise in the entire national economy and within the framework of our chemical industry in particular.

He said that it is the largest and most complete enterprise for processing crude oil in the CSSR. On the basis of an analysis of the development to date, party and government bodies have approved a further program of Slovnaft's development. The backbone of this program is the intention to reduce the quantity of the raw material processed while at the same time better meeting the national economy's needs. This is only possible by further intensifying the utilization of crude oil and its in-depth processing. This will further increase the effectiveness of the enterprise's production and also have a positive impact on protecting the environment. An important part of the implementation of this program is also the planned construction of a hydraulic cracking unit [hydrokrak] and a paraffin dissolving plant (deparaffination). This project is being implemented in close collaboration with the Soviet Union. He stressed that one of the prerequisites for ensuring the satisfaction of our national economy's needs for chemical products is the development of cooperation with CEMA countries, the Soviet Union in particular. He also stressed that the CPSL All-Enterprise Committee was right in emphasizing in its report the necessity of focusing attention on the construction of the hydraulic cracking unit and the paraffin dissolving plant.

Concluding his speech, he pointed out that the demand to raise cost efficiency which the party Central Committee formulated 10 years ago remains fully valid. He stressed that the party statutes assign to Communists and party organizations the duty to raise cost efficiency, effectiveness, and the quality of all work. Party organizations and Communists must guide all working people in the enterprise in this spirit. In a resolution adopted at the close of the conference, the participants adopted concrete tasks, the fulfillment of which they will ensure through their everyday work.

BRIEFS

SYRIAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION DEPARTS -- Prague June 10 (CTK) -- A study delegation of the Syrian Communist Party, headed by party Politburo member Ibrahim Bakri, has left here. The guests were acquainted with the work of Communists in trade unions and with the activity of the Czechoslovak revolutionary trade union movement. At the close of their visit, the delegation was received by Czechoslovak Communist Party Secretary Jindrich Polednik. Also present was party department head Lubomir Prochazka. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1623 GMT 10 Jun 84 LD]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH FRANCE -- The eighth session of the French-Czechoslovak Commission for Economic Cooperation ended in Paris. At the end of the 4-day talks a protocol was signed, which follows up on the talks held last January between Bohumil Urban, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, and Edith Cresson, his French counterpart. The document, as well as the talks themselves, reflect both sides' interest in substantially increasing mutual trade exchanges between Czechoslovakia and France and represents an attempt to expand economic cooperation, as well as cooperation in third markets. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 8 Jun 84 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO PDRY REPLACED -- Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, has appointed Jan Martinek ambassador of the CSSR to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. At the same time he has decided to recall Ivan Voles from this office. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 8 Jun 84 LD]

HONECKER DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW SUMMIT

LD111143 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1048 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jun (ADN) -- At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government, a delegation of the GDR, led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, left for the USSR today to participate in the Moscow economic meeting at the highest level of the CEMA member-states.

Members of the delegation are: members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, Egon Krenz, Guenter Mittag, secretaries of the SED Central Committee; Politburo candidate member Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; as well as the Central Committee members Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and GDR permanent representative at CEMA; Guenter Sieber, head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee; and GDR Ambassador to the USSR Egon Winkelmann. The delegation was given a cordial farewell at Berlin Schoenefeld Airport by members of the GDR party and state leadership.

HONECKER SENDS CONDOLENCES ON BERLINGUER DEATH

LD111733 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1642 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jun (ADN) -- On behalf of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker sent the following telegram to the PCI Central Committee:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and in my own name, I send you and all Italian Communists our deep sympathy on the death of the general secretary of the PCI, Comrade Enrico Berlinguer.

The sudden death of Comrade Enrico Berlinguer is a grave loss to the working class, to the Italian people, and to the PCI, at the head of which he worked untiringly for over a decade of his life.

His commitment in working for the cause of peace and detente, for the championing and augmenting of the democratic rights of Italian workers, and social progress in the world will not be forgotten. The international workers' movement has lost in Enrico Berlinguer a highly-valued figure.

Comrade Berlinguer played a major part in the development of fraternal relations between the SED and the PCI and had deep links with the GDR since it was founded.

At this difficult time for Italian Communists and the working people of Italy, we assure you of the solidarity of our party, the working class, and people of socialist GDR. We shall always honor the memory of Comrade Enrico Berlinguer.

KADAR-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CEMA SUMMIT

LD111329 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Our correspondent Julia Tardos reports from Budapest Ferihegy Airport:

Eight minutes ago, in bright sunlight and summer heat, the special plane on which Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZM Central Committee, together with Premier Gyorgy Lazar, Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the Central Committee, all Politburo members; Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee and Deputy Premiers Lajos Faluvegi and Jozsef Marjai, took off for Moscow.

The Hungarian delegation will take part in the high level CEMA economic conference, which will be held Moscow in the [name indistinct] Hall of the Kremlin, starting tomorrow morning.

The Hungarian delegation, led by Janos Kadar, was seen off by Karoly Nemeth, Gyorgy Aczel, Mihaly Korom, Miklos Ovari, Central Committee secretaries; Istvan Sarlos, deputy premier; all Politburo members; other leading Hungarian politicians; and Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Budapest.

LAZAR RECEIVES AUSTRIAN INTERIOR MINISTER

LD111925 Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest June 11 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Monday met Karl Blecha, Austrian minister of home affairs, currently on a visit to Hungary. The cordial meeting was attended by Hungarian Home Affairs Minister Istvan Horvath. Arthur Agstner, ambassador to Hungary of the Republic of Austria, was also present.

INSTITUTE TO STUDY JOINT NATIONALITIES WITH SFRY

LD091851 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] If the citizens of two neighboring countries which enjoy good relations with one another show an interest in each other, that is natural. If the two countries take a mutual interest in the fragments of their populations living on neighboring territories, that is also natural. If on the basis of a mutual agreement they would also like to see at a closer range their way of life, their customs, and their culture, then that is worthy of attention. If this happens methodically and if the experiment is unique in Europe, then that is news. Silvo Devetak, director of the Ljubljana Nationalities Research Institute, has come to Hungary with this objective and intention as a guest of the Nationalities Research Center of the Gorkij Library of Budapest. Abel Koeszegi has asked him for a short interview.

[Begin recording; Devetak in Slovene with superimposed translation] [Devetak] It is well known that Hungary and Yugoslavia have good-neighborly relations with one another and that we strive mutually to respect the nationalities living in our countries. In Slovenia, only about 10,000 or 11,000 Hungarians live in the Mura River valley area, and the Slovene nationality population living in Hungary is barely more than that of a few villages. But it is not the numbers which are important. Rather, it is that we should give every assistance to the minorities for the fostering and survival of their mother tongues, customs, and cultures. Of course, for us to be able to help we have to know very well our nationalities' life, aspirations, and their changes.

I hope that I may be permitted to express the opinion that the greatest assistance for this can be provided by the investigations and advice of the experts of the mother country. For this reason I was glad when your Nationalities Research Institute sought us out and proposed cooperation to us. In the terms of our agreement, a Slovenian research group will come to Hungary in September to study, with the help of questionnaires, the way of life, mother tongue, cultural, economic and social situation, general climate, minority problems, and recommendations of the Slovene speaking population of a small village in Vas County, Felsoeszoelnock. Later, in November, we will receive Hungarian researchers in (Dobrovnik) near (?the Lendava) so that they might put similar questions to the Hungarian families living there. I have come now to coordinate the questionnaires. We have to perform a thorough preparatory work. We are preparing for a research which is unique in Europe.

[Koeszegi] Pardon me, is this not a bit of an exaggeration?

[Devetak] I would like to point out that I am a diplomat, originally. At present, I am also concerned with nationality issues in the UN and UNESCO. Unfortunately, I do not know of a single similar, that is centrally organized, investigation in Europe that is being prepared for joint publication, admitting groups of the mother country's historians, linguists, demographers, and sociologists. I am not bragging about this; on the contrary, it is bad enough that we are the first to undertake organized, joint work in this exceedingly important area.

[Koeszegi] Obviously most countries consider any preoccupation with their nationalities to be their own internal affair.

[Devetak] If I may say so, it is my conviction that the mother nations' natural interest in the fate of their minorities living beyond their borders cannot be considered as interference in internal affairs. The common language and culture make a close, daily relationship with the mother country, with the mother tongue culture necessary. It is not enough just to talk about the nationalities fulfilling the role of a bridge; they are only able to perform this function if they are able to be themselves. And this requirement cannot be met merely by declared human rights. Deeds are called for also in the interest of the host country, correctly understood. This is also a precondition of good interstate relations. It demands mutual trust and friendship. [end recording]

My wish is that this mutual, frank,and open interest should serve as an example in the whole of central Eastern Europe.

BRIEFS

MEHES VISITS BUDAPEST DISTRICT -- Lajos Mehes has visited Budapest's 12th district. The party and state leaders of the district informed the member of the Politburo and secretary general of the National Council of Trade Unions, about the situation in the district. He was also informed about the work of the National Oncological Institute. He then gave a report at an aktiv at the 12th district party committee about the trade union movement. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 Jun 84 LD]

NEMETH TOURS VESZPREM COUNTY -- Karoly Nemeth has paid a visit to Veszprem County. The secretary of the Central Committee heard at the county party committee a briefing about the situation in the region. He then did some sightseeing. Karoly Nemeth called on several industrial and agricultural plants. He concluded his program at the Veszprem County association of agricultural cooperatives. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 6 Jun 84 LD]

JARUZELSKI, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR CEMA SUMMIT

LD111419 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Tomorrow, at 1000, a 3-day economic meeting of the CEMA member-states held at the highest level will begin in the Kremlin. The summit aims at discussing the issues connected with further development of cooperation between CEMA member-states.

The Polish delegation, led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, has left for Moscow. The delegation includes: Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jozef Czyrek, Zbigniew Messner, Manfred Gorywoda, and Janusz Obodowski.

Members of highest party and state authorities, with Henryk Jablonski, Roman Malinowski, and Edward Kowalszyk bade the delegation farewell. Aleksandr Aksyonov, USSR ambassador, was present.

TEMPORARY DETENTION ORDER ISSUED FOR BOGDAN LIS

LD111759 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] As we have already reported, the security service has apprehended Bogdan Lis, a member of the so-called Solidarity Provisional Coordinating Committee. He had been in hiding since 13 December 1981, lately using an identity card bearing the name Leszek Krankiewicz (?or) other forged documents. The detainee was found in possession of several tens of thousands of zlotys and dollars, as well as various documents concerning his activity, including a letter from Jerzy Milewski, head of the Brussels coordinating center of the former Solidarity, concerning the financing of underground activity by the Americans and the Japanese.

In 1981, Bogdan Lis worked, among other things, as a member of the council for contacts abroad of the National Coordinating Committee of NSZZ Solidarity and on its behalf frequently traveled to countries of Western Europe to establish organizational contacts. He was also conducting at the time an action to acquire printing and radio equipment. After the introduction of martial law, he joined the unlawful so-called NSZZ Solidarity Provisional Coordinating Committee and represented Gdansk region. In this capacity he signed all announcements, statements, and appeals of that illegal structure. While working underground, he frequently gave interviews to Western press correspondents and expressed extreme political views.

The naval prosecutor in Gdynia has issued a temporary detention order.

KURON BEGINS HUNGER STRIKE IN RAKOWIECKA PRISON

NC111744 Paris AFP in English 1740 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw, June 11 (AFP) -- Jacek Kuron, 47-year-old chief of the Polish opposition group, KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], today began a hunger strike in Warsaw's Rakowiecka prison, where he and 10 other opposition leaders have been held without trial since the Polish state of siege was clamped down two and a half years ago, his family said.

In a letter to Polish authorities May 28, Mr Kuron demanded to be tried or released within two weeks.

He told his sister-in-law, who visited him in prison today, that he would go through with the unlimited strike unless he got a response to that letter, his family said.

SEJM RECEIVES GOVERNMENT'S REPORT ON 3-YEAR PLAN

LD111932 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] The government report on the implementation last year of the 3-year plan for the 1983-85 period has been submitted to the Sejm. The report notes, for example, positives such as improvement in the use of production potential, improved food supply for the population, and industrial goods; and negatives such as the weakening dynamics of industrial output, the difficult situation in breeding, and the unfulfilled implementation of slowing down the inflation rate. In all, it is being assessed that the economic growth of last year was faster than planned, which allowed a slowdown in the drop in living standards.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES YOUNG COUNCILLOR CANDIDATES

LD111552 Warsaw PAP in English 1431 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 11 June -- An 80-strong group of young candidates for councillors gathered for a meeting here today. Young people account for over 30,000 candidates for people's councils of all levels throughout Poland. Present at the meeting are: PUWP CC first secretary, General Wojciech Jaruzelski and members of the PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] National Council with Chairman Jan Dobraczynski and General Secretary Marian Orzechowski.

Young people discussed their tasks, including those designed to boost social and productive activeness of other young people, and considered the most important ones. Addressing the meeting, the PUWP CC first secretary and prime minister, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski wished young candidates for councillors to confirm, in their future activity, these hopes with local communities pinned on them. "Voters, fellow citizens, you have a great chance to have an active influence on the shape of social and political life in the country," Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed.

POLONIAN ECONOMIC FORUM STRESSES FOREIGN ROLE

LD111927 Warsaw PAP in English 1712 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 11 June -- The 10th Polonian economic forum held in Poznan last weekend said that, according to Poland's interests, efforts would be made to channel investment projects undertaken by Poles living abroad to such domains which the Polish economy and society need most. Assessments of Polish-foreign companies operating in Poland indicate that their involvement in investments is frequently too low, prices -- high and exports -- not effective enough.

Amendments to the law on such companies made recently have neither checked the increase in the number of these companies nor decreased their potential in services and production. The legal system aims at providing foreign small-scale companies with terms similar to those for Polish enterprises. Representatives of Polonian businessmen abroad stressed that the forum's debates filled them with optimism. Mitschel Kobylinski, a representative of Polish communities in the U.S., said he was glad that positive changes brought about by the economic reform, among other factors, took place in the Polish economy. He added that Polonian companies abroad and in Poland had enough room for action in the future and a big role to play in small-scale production in Poland.

SPEECHES, RESOLUTIONS AT 16TH PZPR PLENUM

Baryla Address

AU071603 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 4 Jun 84 p 8

[Speech given by General of Arms Jozef Baryla, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces and deputy minister of national defense, from the discussion floor of the 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum at the Great Theater in Lodz on 2 June]

[Excerpts] Esteemed comrades: Our Armed Forces are very concerned for workers' issues and the significance of the workers class in the socialist state. This stems from the fact that we are, above all, an army of workers and peasants. This is how history and the socialist present have shaped matters. Our origins show "where we come from," while the present time determines "what we are like."

We are the Armed Forces of our own people, and the defense of their vital interests is our sacred duty. Three-quarters of our professional cadres are the sons of workers and peasants. Military service has become an opportunity for them, a social advancement as well as a professional and cultural advancement.

From the beginning we have been working under the ideological and political leadership of our party. The party is the driving force behind the Armed Forces, it is the drive that brings about the constant improvement and consolidation of our combat readiness. Some 83 percent of our officers and 70 percent of our entire military cadres are party members. They constitute the highly ideologically and politically toughened mainstay of our Armed Forces and are the reason why the Army has maintained an unfailingly high level of political-moral awareness and cohesion.

Esteemed comrades: We are living in a restless world. We are aware of many threats -- both external as well as the ones stemming from our own reality.

The Washington administration is dangerously striving to violate the balance between East and West and is forcing through a completely insane arms race. It is pursuing a policy of slander and economic bribery. Revisionist and revanchist trends are being revived in the FRG with renewed vigor.

The venom of subversive propaganda continues to strike at socialist Poland and our opponent preys on our troubles, tries to bring down every forward step we make, and raises his deceit to the importance of a principle.

Many of our soldiers, especially the territorial-defense and the rail and road units work directly in work plants. It is here that they learn new professions, thus giving the country thousands of well-trained specialists each year. During the last 10 years over 320,000 soldiers have obtained qualifications for all sorts of professions in the Armed Forces.

One tends to want to ask -- which system other than socialism is in a position to create an army that serves its people so comprehensively and loyally?

The Armed Forces educate and bring their soldiers up with the state's defense needs in mind, not only for the sake of its own needs. This activity has a broad significance which spans the whole of society and is, above all, directed at the younger generation. Certain issues and proposals come to mind in view of this:

-- The first issue I would like to touch on concerns work with young people who are still too young to be conscripted. The decree issued by the chairman of the Council of Ministers in April 1984 defines some important long-term tasks facing all the institutions concerned, as well as work plants. The point is that worker and rural milieus should create a climate conducive to preparing adolescent youngsters for military service.

-- The second issue: We are filled with optimism to note that a constant worker-peasant trend has been maintained at higher military schools. This is evidenced by the fact that almost 70 percent of our noncommissioned officers at military schools come from worker and peasant families -- this indicator is considerably higher than at civilian schools.

-- The third issue centers around the fact that the reservists and war veterans and the Armed Forces' technical-defense services are all part of a huge family in the same service, but standing guard at different posts. Many of them are here in this hall.

-- Finally, the fourth issue is that the close cooperation between military units and work plants and the workers class is already a strong tradition. The PZPR Central Committee directive on this matter determines the praiseworthy nature of this cooperation. It is a mutually advantageous activity and I think it is worth adding to and, at the same time, improving its permanent achievements, such as joint social activities, the work of lecturers, discussion meetings, cultural activities, and medical assistance. We should, I believe, look for newer and more appealing as well as effective forms of cooperation. We think, for example, that experienced reserve officers could take part in the work of the worker-peasant inspectorates, and in the long-run, it is also worth considering the possibility of soldiers on active service also doing this.

The unity of these goals brings interesting educational initiatives aimed at accentuating the PPR's rich 40-year history of achievements and at convincing young people of the need to increase them. This is also why there is a need to draw our ranks closer together as the time approaches for worker and soldier to vote together. They will, by so doing, take part in an important political act of great significance for the further consolidation of our state, an act that confims our program of socialist renewal and policy of accord and struggle.

The soldier always serves his people and Poland under the banner of the workers and the peasants of his own will and in the name of his class and inherited origins FAITHFULLY AND TO THE END. [capitalization as published]

Other Speeches

AU081242 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 5 June on pages 4 and 5 carries more "abridged (unauthorized) versions," totaling 5,000 words, of speeches by various party and nonparty officials from the floor of the 16th Central Committee plenum in Lodz on 2 and 3 June.

Ryszard Kucharski, PZPR Central Committee member and first secretary of the PZPR committee in the car factory in Warsaw, stresses the role of the party as a motivating force for workers. He says: "In order to regain its status and meaning, the party must alter its style of action. As a ruling party, it must adopt a real method of exercising authority by firmly implementing its resolutions, and the state of this implementation is not the best, especially inside plants."

Tadeusz Madej, member of the Executive Committee of the PZPR primary party organization in Wroclaw and a lathe operator, expresses concern about the private sector in industry attracting too many members of the workers class. "For we know that the main burden of emerging from the crisis has fallen on the shoulders of the workers class," he says. "That is why the activity of the private sector is causing us concern."

He continues by saying that "at a time when socialized work places are struggling with manpower shortages, young people, often armed with diplomas, go to work in the private sector, because work in socialized enterprises is increasingly frequently lower salaried than work in the private sector."

Stanislaw Jarosz, nonparty man and mechanic in the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, also complains about the low level of wages in the socialized sector. "We see private plants that take our highly qualified cadres away from us and pay them three to four times more than our enterprises. And let the following example serve to illustrate the value of our earnings: One hour's wages for a qualified worker in a socialized enterprise is equal to the price of a Pepsi-Cola in a catering establishment," he says.

Mieczyslaw Piekarski, member of the Executive Committee of the PZPR district party organization in Znino and a foreman in a fodder factory there, praises the strength of the workers class, particularly in view of the 40th anniversary of the PPR. He says that "despite the extreme difficulties and crises, we can proudly say that deep and positive changes have occurred in our country on the 40th anniversary. The workers class has always been the pillar of Polish society, just as it is today." Nevertheless, the work of the workers class is hampered by "objective barriers, the elimination of which requires no resources. I have in mind better work organization, the elimination of cliques, and a properly-conducted cadre policy."

In Piekarski's mind, the workers class has stood up to the activity of hostile forces. "Both in history and in recent years, attempts have been made to break the unity of the workers class and divide it so as to weaken its influence on the socialist development of society and the state. These attempts have not succeeded. The workers class of Bydgoszcz Voivodship has placed its support in the socialist transformations and rejected the views stemming from the theory of bourgeois opposition forces that are hostile to Poland," he says.

Tadeusz Czechowicz, Politburo member and first secretary of the Lodz City PZPR Committee, says that "it is a great honor for the people of Lodz and for our entire voivodship party organization that the Central Committee plenum devoted to workers class affairs is taking place here." He praises the social and economic transformations in Lodz and the city's industrial record. "The choice of Lodz as venue for the plenum was determined by the city's working character, its deep, class, and revolutionary traditions, and also by the attitudes of the Lodz workers class," he says. However, "there is a deeply justified need to improve the functioning of the city's economic infrastructure.... Another urgent need is to guarantee Lodz industry harmonious development conditions, rebuild its production potential, and above all halt the disturbing and quickly growing depreciation of the assets of the city's production industries."

Czechowicz goes on to say that "our party profits from the experience gained by the collective common sense of the workers class." "We stress the need to undertake internal party work, as well as dialogue with society and talks on the importance of honor, good work, responsibility, and good examples. Nothing will have a more effective influence on others than a good example," he concludes.

Resolution on Workers, Tasks

AU081241 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 6 Jun 84 p 2

["Resolution Adopted by the 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum on the Consolidation of the Party's Worker-Based Character and the Implementation of the Tasks Stemming From the Submissions Made by the Participants"; issued in Lodz on 3 June]

[Text] After acquainting itself with the report delivered by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and on the basis of the plenary discussion, the PZPR Central Committee states that:

1. The party is consolidating its worker-based character. It is increasing the workers' real influence in decisionmaking processes and states that there is a need for broader worker participation in problem task commissions and in advisory-consultative teams, and for their being invited to the plenary sessions of party bodies and their executive authorities.

2. In consolidating its links with the workers class, the party listens to the workers' opinions, familiarizes nonparty people with its policies, and shapes their views and attitudes. The further consolidation of the party's links with the workers class should be promoted by more frequently held open party meetings. It is necessary to continue and to enrich the contacts between the party and state authorities on all levels and the work forces at plants. Party committees and organizations should develop various forms of activities with good, worthy, and highly-qualified workers, who are the chief carriers of class-based traditions and values.

3. The party is gradually regaining its influence and trust in society. In order to consolidate its worker-based character, the party needs to consolidate its party organizations in worker milieus. It is essential that party organizations and cells undertake political activities aimed at increasing the workers' participation in the party.

4. The PZPR Central Committee has made it the duty of the PZPR Politburo to prepare a plan for the implementation of the tasks stemming from this resolution by the end of July 1984 and to send it for consultation to certain primary party organizations and plant work forces. In preparing this plan, it is necessary to take advantage of the proposals that were made at the discussion as well as the poll conducted among the plenum's participants. The PZPR Central Committee is making it the duty of the PZPR Politburo to ratify this plan in October 1984 and then to carry out systematic checks on its implementation. The experiences stemming from the implementation of the decisions made at the 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum to consolidate the workers' leading role in the party and the state should be used in the preparation of a long-term PZPR program.

PZPR Central Committee
Lodz, 2-3 June, 1984

On Role of Workers Class

AU081325 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 6 Jun 84 p 2

["Resolution Adopted by Participants in the 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum on Strengthening the Leading Role of the Workers Class in Socialist Construction in Poland"; issued in Lodz on 3 June]

[Text] Participants in the 16th PZPR Plenum, including members of the party's central authority, party and nonparty workers, and representatives of all workers communities, state:

Led by its Marxist-Leninist party, the workers class has carried out a socialist revolution in Poland and together with the people's progressive forces has lifted the nation out of its backwardness and war destruction, has introduced it to modern development, and has made it possible for it to advance materially and culturally. We have not been able to avoid errors and difficulties in our present development, but we are overcoming them consistently. The party is seeking to forever eliminate from our sociopolitical and economic life the reasons for those errors and difficulties.

The enormous achievements of People's Poland in the past 40 years are the common property of millions and millions of working people. We honor and praise the veterans, leaders, and Heroes of Socialist Labor and the builders of People's Poland. May their dedication and attitudes be an example for young Poles to follow.

The workers class is the leading force of our people and has become the basic and most numerous class in People's Poland. It has become the main producer of goods and expresses and defends the idea of social justice. Together with the working peasants and intellectuals, the workers class is building socialism.

The PZPR is leading the workers class and all the people in the construction of socialism in Poland. The PZPR is the highest form of the workers class' political organization and is its revolutionary vanguard. The PZPR stands for the interests of the entire workers class and is its sole political representative. Strengthening its leading role in the state and its guiding role among the people, the PZPR continues to strengthen the leading position of the workers class in socialist construction.

Participants in the 16th PZPR Plenum support the tenor of the Politburo report and the government's information.

They take the view that in order to further strengthen the workers class role in socialist construction it is necessary to take specific measures along the following lines:

I. Increasing the Political Role of the Workers Class and Its Influence on State Activities

1 -- The people's councils are the largest platform of the party's leading political role in the state. The complete utilization of the executive and control powers of those councils calls for extensive participation and militancy of workers and peasants, who should be represented in the highest possible numbers on the councils. In view of the positive experience of the Socioeconomic Council of the Sejm, it is necessary to examine the proposal for appointing consultative teams to the councils. Such teams would be primarily composed of workers and peasants.

2 -- The status and importance of trade unions among the people and in the state are increasing. Trade unions recognize the party's leading role and consolidate their worker character and socialist ideopolitical image. In order to increase the effectiveness of trade union activities in defending and implementing class interests, it is necessary to increase the workers' share and militancy in trade unionism. Trade unions are expected to participate on a larger scale in the social and training processes and in fostering the militancy of work forces.

3 -- Workers self-management bodies are the basic form of the workers' shared management of enterprises. Those bodies are responsible for the correct management of the national property entrusted to them. It is their duty to reconcile workers interests with social interests. All employees and workers and, especially, party members active in such bodies should see to that.

4 -- Social consultations play an important role in publicizing and implementing the aspirations of workers with regard to state policy. The issue of observing the principles and forms of consultations and of examining the state's social, wage, and price policies in line with the suggestions presented at the meeting with trade unionists in the Nowotko mechanical plant in Warsaw should be discussed with trade unions. It is also necessary to practice the plant and departmental systems of consultation.

5. The workers class influences the performance of the state by controlling all areas of state life. That influence will be expanded and strengthened by setting up a worker-peasant inspectorate. We propose that the principles of this inspectorate should be discussed.

-- Because factories are socialist in character, they must, especially in view of the economic reform, take the correct view of social interests, foster socialist people-to-people relations, eliminate cases of parochialism, and solve conflict situations in their own areas. To this end the cooperation between the party, trade union, youth, and self-management organizations as well as administrative managements should be invigorated and improved.

II. Fostering Workers Class' Consciousness

1 -- Strengthening the workers class' leading position among the people and in the state makes it necessary to foster workers class consciousness. The large industrial workers class plays an especially important and responsible role in the country's sociopolitical and economic development. To this end the highest party and state authorities by the end of 1984 will draft a long-term program for fostering the workers class' social consciousness and for intensifying political work with the work forces in large factories.

2 -- In order to increase the production role of the workers class it is necessary to raise the workers' economic consciousness and to promote the general economic education of all the work forces in factories.

3 -- Fostering the consciousness of the workers class is an important task of the ideological front -- of the sociopolitical sciences and mass media. That front should in its activities radically expand its attention to the issues of workers.

III. Expanding the Participation of the Workers Class in Culture and Education

1 -- The influence of the workers class on national culture should be consistent with its leading role among the people and in the state. It is necessary to extend one's access to culture and to create conditions for promoting the cultural militancy of workers and peasants. It is necessary to strengthen and develop the amateur artistic movement and to formulate a long-term program for the propagation in mass media of the artistic values that raise the working people's cultural standards. It is also necessary to enrich the humanist and historical contents of school curricula, especially the contents relating to Poland's most recent history and the Polish and international workers movements. It is desirable that the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, trade unions, and youth organization should become social patrons of culture.

2 -- Vocational schools, which train young people in worker trades, should be alloted greater importance in the system of national education. More and more factories should take care of such schools. Trade unionism should also institute patronage over these schools.

3 -- It is necessary to ensure that young workers and peasants can become students of college-type schools on a large scale. We submit materials on recruitment to college-type schools for the public to discuss. The workers class also expects that long-term measures will be taken to level off the disproportions in access to education and to make suitable changes in the system of national education.

IV. Creating Small Communities in Factories

Socialist factories should improve their social, socioeducational, and cultural functions, whose implementation should make an impact on the development of the socialist life style and of workers' collectives and should help create small cohesive communities in factories. For this purpose the factory party organizations, as well as administrative, trade union, youth, and self-management bodies will discuss and formulate proposals with their work forces on the extent and nature of social services for employees and their families, on the solution of housing problems by employees assisted by their factories, on the development of cultural and educational base, and on the promotion of sports and recreation in factories.

V. Increasing Young People's Militancy

1 -- Young workers should play a militant role in developing factory communities. Factories should encourage more and more young workers to independently solve specific production, social, cultural, and sports tasks.

2 -- Militancy of all young people is of great importance for the country's development. We ask all socialist youth unions to make the young generation tackle the large economic and social problems facing us and solve them during the construction of socialism in Poland.

VI. Increasing the Production Role of the Workers Class

1 -- Improving the discipline, organization, and quality of work is the main condition for promoting the country's economy. The participants in the 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum appeal to all work forces to boost production militancy and to consistently combat negative features in the area of the exploitation of working time and production organizations.

2 -- The quantity and quality of actual work done for the people should be the main criterion of assessing the wages of employees. That criterion should be fully applied in the wage systems that are now being developed by factories. It is desirable for factories to go over to the new motivational system of wages.

3 -- In order to accelerate scientific-technical and organizational progress it is necessary to promote the movement of inventors and rationalizers. It is necessary to create conditions under which workers can participate in that movement on a large scale. It is also necessary to return to the idea of labor competition and leadership. The importance of moral awards for good work should be raised.

4 -- The workers class asks the managing, engineering, technical, and economic cadres to improve work organization, to speed up technological progress, and to display a committed sociopolitical attitude in implementing party policy. The wages of those cadres should be made dependent on the quality of the implementation of their tasks.

Signed: Participants of the open 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum

PZPR POLITBURO VIEWS 16TH PLENUM, OTHER ISSUES

AU081528 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 6 Jun 84 pp 1, 6

[Text] PAP -- The PZPR Politburo has made an initial evaluation of the 16th Central Committee plenum. The plenary deliberations, the speeches lodged with the files, replies to the poll, and Central Committee members' meetings in Lodz factories have produced extremely plentiful materials for analyses and practical application.

In line with the plenum proposals, the Politburo examined ways of increasing the effectiveness and speed of the implementation of Central Committee resolutions and other decisions made by the central party authorities on the struggle against social ills, on creating a common front of action by party, social, trade union, and youth organizations against these ills, and on the greater participation of all the working people in this struggle, which calls for improvements in the cohesive control system in the state and in the role and place of worker and peasant control in this system.

The Politburo examined the plenum proposals to intensify the conservative program and the program for struggle against waste and bad management based on the existing systems-type solutions and on the activities of the Council of Ministers for Observing Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline.

In line with the intentions of the proposal that it is necessary to effectively combat red tape, the Politburo believes that formalities in dealing with official business should be simplified and that appropriate regulations should be modified.

The Central Committee departments were instructed to formulate in cooperation with the appropriate ministries a detailed plan for implementing the proposals made at the Lodz plenum.

The Politburo studied the present stage of the election campaign and the preparations for the elections to people's councils.

The present course of the election campaign shows that a decisive majority of the people appreciates the importance of the elections for the good future functioning of the people's councils, which constitute a democratic system of representation. The constructive character of preelection discussions and the atmosphere of calm and prudence show that people appreciate the role of people's councils.

The Politburo expressed the conviction that voting for the candidates representing the forces of patriotic rebirth will constitute a manifestation of a sense of civic responsibility of Polish women and men and of their solicitude for the country's favorable development.

The Politburo evaluated the course and results of the official visit to Warsaw by the DPRK party-state delegation, which was led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party [WPK] and president of the DPRK and took place on 27-29 May 1984.

The Politburo stated that the visit, which was made in the year of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland, was an important event in the development of cooperation between the PZPR and the WPK and of bilateral relations between the PPR and the DPRK.

The talks during the visit confirmed the two sides' interest in further expanding comprehensive and mutually advantageous cooperation and in tightening Polish-Korean friendship. The sides stressed the need to strengthen the unity of the socialist countries in the struggle for peace and international security and against the arms race imposed by American imperialism and the policy of brutal interference in the internal affairs of nations.

Highly evaluating the importance of the visit, the Politburo stated that the decisions taken during the visit have provided new incentives to expand the PPR-DPRK cooperation, especially economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The Politburo examined the functioning of the Social Sciences Academy, whose main task is to train party and socioeconomic activists as well as lecturers in sociopolitical science, and to promote scientific research.

The Politburo stressed that the academy, which had taken over the lasting achievements of the Higher School of Social Sciences and of the Institute of the Basic Issues of Marxism-Leninism, should focus its efforts on developing the theory of Marxism-Leninism and enriching it in line with the experience and needs of socialist building in Poland. The problems of the Polish workers class -- its position, structure, consciousness, sociopolitical attitudes, as well as its role and place in the life of the people and the state -- should be of special interest to the academy, whose other important task is to consistently support the daily activities of the party and its cells and organizations by scientific expertise and by results of scientific research.

Because of the academy's important role and tasks, the Politburo decided to appoint Professor Marian Orzechowski, Politburo candidate member, to the post of the academy's rector.

JARUZELSKI, OTHERS MARK PEASANTS DAY 8 JUNE

LD082050 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1555 GMT on 8 June carries a live relay from Warsaw's Polski Theater of the formal meeting organized on the occasion of Peasants Day.

The announcer begins by describing the scene, noting that the representatives of the highest party and state authorities are present. These are: "Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State. Also present are: Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, chairman of the Supreme Council of the ZSL; Deputy Premier Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee; Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat; Marian Wozniak, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw party committee; Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the Central Committee; Stanislaw Gucwa, speaker of the Sejm; and Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth's National Council." Representatives of the diplomatic corps are also said to be present.

The announcer continues his description of the setting and comments on the significance of Peasants Day. At 1600 GMT, ZSL Chairman Malinowski greets those present at the meeting. He then goes on to describe the history of the workers-peasant alliance and gives an in-depth analysis of the poor economic situation of peasants before the war. He describes the contribution made by peasants to the struggle against Nazi Germany and later to the reconstruction of post-war Poland. He describes how People's Poland made lives much easier for peasants by introducing agrarian reforms, among other things. Malinowski speaks about the current achievements of Polish peasants and then mentions the need for peace and a halt to the arms race as an essential pre-condition for calm and peaceful agricultural work.

He also stresses the importance of the activities of the people's councils in the rural areas and ends by speaking about the need for hard, committed work in agriculture. Malinowski is followed by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Michalek at 1630 GMT. The live relay ends at 1700 GMT.

Michalek Speech

LD082149 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Speech by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek at formal meeting to mark Peasants Day held at Warsaw's Polski Theater -- live]

[Excerpts] Comrades and colleagues, dear guests: Peasants Day, which is being marked by all Polish villages, recalls the best peasant movement traditions that we frequently borrow for use in daily practice. An especially valuable tradition is the peasant's responsibility not only for his farm but also for his village, his parish and his state. This is expressed through the peasants' support for stabilization of life in the country and their civic attitude to the nation's food needs.

We maintain that the further development of agriculture and food production now depends most of all on two key factors: the provision of means of production for the village and their effective use. Despite visible progress, a great deal remains to be done here. We expect the industry to fully provide the village with the means of agricultural production, the farmers and the agricultural workers to make a better use of these means and to increase production for the country's needs. We need to obtain from the same area not just a greater quantity of produce but also a better quality produce.

Water is at present becoming a decisive factor for agricultural production and the quality of life of the rural population. Land improvement and water supply now require undertakings on the same scale as those 30 years ago when we carried out the electrification of the countryside. It is a task for the whole of the national economy. There is a great deal to be done in agriculture and in the village, but a lot can be done through the common effort of the rural community. Today in the countryside there exists a great demand for public activity and organization of forces to solve own problems of production and socio-living conditions.

Dear guests, the village lives not by matters of agriculture alone. It is part of Poland and wants to serve its homeland well. It serves through its work as well as its civic attitude. In a week we have elections to the councils. All of us, the PPR citizens, will elect councillors, new masters of the cities, towns and villages. Decisions regarding the development of the economy, education, health care, culture, and sport will depend on their wisdom, their peasant thrift. The councils will have greater financial resources at their disposal than before. These will make it possible to solve local problems better, in accordance with the needs of the community and requirements of the population. The new people's councils will have influence over the work of offices and the filling of executive posts in public administration bodies. In other words, they will be real masters of their locality. The best among the worthwhile, those who have authority in and the confidence of their community have been selected as candidates to the councils. The majority are workers and peasants. We can suppose, therefore, that as the result of the elections the parish people's councils will be peasant in nature. The point is that peasant affairs should be resolved by the peasants themselves, as they know best how to do it to the common benefit.

The preelection campaign has rejuvenated the public life of the village. There is greater interest in election (?programs). Many postulates and suggestions have been submitted. It should be noted with satisfaction that the inhabitants of the countryside are declaring their participation in the realization of these projects. The movement of civic action and other forms of citizens' cooperation with the local authorities in the solution of their own problems in the rural community have reemerged with new strength.

Comrades and colleagues, people's councils with extensive authority are one of the most important but not the only link of socialist democracy. In the countryside we also have a reviving agricultural self-management: agricultural circles and their unions, as well as associated rural housewives circles. Cooperative and employee self-managements are active. We have worked out a democratic system for consultation of more important matters concerning the work and life of citizens. We are going along the road of renewing public life and consistently fulfilling the injunctions of the Ninth PZPR Congress. Extensive possibilities for participating in public life and making communal and individual contributions to the development of their community and their country have been created for all citizens. We want the self-management to make full use of its powers and to fulfill its statutory role in the joint organizing of agricultural production and public life in the rural community. Utilization of equipment, quality and punctuality of services for the village and agriculture, the attitude of officials to the farmers, and the correct distribution of agricultural means of production that are still in short supply will depend on the commitment and enterprise of self-management. An important role falls to self-management in the development of farmers' education and culture. Self-management activists must boldly and resolutely take the matters of the countryside and agriculture in their hands and resolve them to the advantage of all the inhabitants of the socialist state. Self-management must oppose all manifestations of bureaucracy, mismanagement and favoritism which unfortunately still appear in the village and agriculture services. The results of a self-management organization's work do not depend on legislation and the will of the authorities, but on the active role of its members, on people who have been chosen to posts of authority. We must more quickly overcome old habits and learn the art of self-management. This is imperative for the consolidation of socialist democracy and power by the people.

The Polish village has rich self-management traditions. But today, traditions alone are not enough. In the new socioeconomic conditions of the country, in the days of profound changes in the management and administration of the economy, it is necessary to seek new, effective forms of work for particular organizations of agricultural and cooperative self-management. Therefore, a wide field is opening up for action to every generation of the countryside and in particular to its young inhabitants. It is they who, with the future in mind, should shape the face of self-management and give it creative character. Attitudes of this kind meet with the support of the party and the state authorities.

Through joint concern and activity we are sorting out the economic and social life in the village. There is room in this work for everyone who has the good of the village in his heart and who wants to make the best use of his knowledge, enthusiasm, and effort. We do not ask what you did yesterday. We only ask what are you doing today and what do you want to do tomorrow. The homeland needs a collective and unanimous effort. There are many possibilities for active and creative life for everybody.

Dear comrades, dear citizens, a decisive factor in the sociopolitical situation in the country is the development of material production. This is what we in the party are concentrating our attention on and the same is being done by the government. We are consistently introducing an economic reform unprecedented in our country and we are perfecting its economic mechanisms. We are giving a concrete, practical dimension to the program worked out at the Ninth PZPR Congress.

The economic results in 1983 confirm that we are going along the right path. In spite of enormous difficulties, increased by the restrictions of the U.S. Government, and in spite of predictions of economic collapse, our economy has shown in many areas significant growth and positive trends. National income has increased. Industrial production and labor productivity have increased. Things are better but the needs and expectations of society are significantly greater. Drawing conclusions from the bitter experiences of recent years, we want to base economic development on more stable foundations. We are expanding cooperation with the socialist countries, in particular with our steadfast ally and friend, the Soviet Union. From the Soviet Union we receive the basic raw materials and components unobtainable for us in the capitalist markets. For our goods the Soviet Union is a great long-term market without customs barriers and market fluctuations. Consistently implementing a program of peace, the Soviet Union is, in these turbulent and tense days, a factor of stabilization and security in Europe and the world. It is thanks to this firm policy that Europe has been living in peace for 40 years. We Poles, so cruelly tried by history, attach the highest importance to peace. It is needed like air, like water; peace is the life of the whole human race.

NEW ELECTORAL LAW IMPORTANT POLITICAL TEST

PM080925 Paris LE FIGARO in French 4 Jun 84 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: a Crucially Important Political Test"]

[Text] Warsaw -- With the approach of 17 June -- the day of the municipal and regional elections -- tension is mounting to some degree in Poland. Indeed the opposition and the government have made this election into a crucially important political test. Clandestine Solidarity has called on citizens to boycott the elections, and the government, on the other hand, intends to regard participation as a commitment to its program. The mere fact that the two parties have agreed to see this election as a test and a political verdict shows the degree to which times have changed. The Poles are not afraid today, they know that there is no danger in staying at home on 17 June. In addition it has become very difficult to falsify the result of a vote which will therefore, in fact, be very significant.

In fact, if you look at things dispassionately and impartially, three conclusions have to be drawn: 1 -- The new electoral law could have been democratized further without great political danger for the government. It is regrettable that the candidates are not appointed directly during citizens' assemblies. A vote in each district for a seat [mandat] with, of course, several candidates, would offer a greater choice.

2 -- However, this law is a step forward, the importance of which cannot be denied. The councils of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth presented the "citizens' assemblies" -- an innovation -- with 313,000 "proposed candidates" suggested by a number of organizations (parties, Catholic groups, local self-management, scouts, artisans and so forth), 220,856 candidates are trying to obtain 110,428 council posts. There are, and this is the great innovation, two candidates for every seat. Their names are put forward in order of preference but putting them forward in pairs implies the need for a real choice. In addition voting in the polling booth -- frowned upon in the past -- is now officially recommended.

The second aspect of the reform relates to the role and powers of the municipal and regional councils. Although the voivodas will be appointed -- after consultation with the voivodship council, however, -- the chairmen of the councils in big cities, and the parish mayors will henceforth be elected by their council and will thus have to achieve a kind of balance between monitoring state objectives and fulfilling the local populations' wishes.

Moreover, the budget resources of these councils have been greatly extended and, in an impressive effort at decentralization, they will now decide on all matters relating to commerce, public transport, culture, local investment, health services, education, and so forth in the region, city, or commune.

3 -- However, the population is showing a cautious eagerness to make full use of the limited but real possibilities offered by the new law. This real democratization, which goes further than in any other socialist country, seems in fact very little to citizens who shared Solidarity's dreams for 16 months.

Limited Enthusiasm

I was able to personally verify both the new democratic possibilities offered by the law and the public's limited enthusiasm when I attended the preelection meeting of the 259th and 160th areas of the 19th district, Ochota (an important district of Warsaw which is urban, industrial, and even agricultural).

The district has more than 100,000 inhabitants. Only around 100 took part in this meeting.

There were 10 candidtes (6 from the party, 2 from the democratic front, and 2 independent candidates). Two had to be eliminated. Even on this the assembly was not prepared to use all the powers the new law gave it. Each candidate introduced himself, including Professor Tymowski, an important former Solidarity adviser (the name of the trade union was not mentioned once during the whole meeting). Some were supported by the representatives of their organization, as was the case with an independent artisan.

The discussion which followed and the programs were very practical. A young teacher, who was the district scout leader, and a candidate, announced that she wants to place emphasis on the construction of a school, the defense of the environment, the struggle against delinquency, and aid to youth organizations. Several people criticized the running of the police and emergency services, the delapidated state of Ochota's only hospital, the difficult situation which old people face, the poor quality of food supplies, the unsuitable layout of bus routes, and so forth. The candidates took note of that and, of course, pledged to make every effort, if elected, to remedy these various problems.

At the end of the meeting the mayor of Ochota made a speech and he, too, explained his difficulties in a very specific way: It is fortunate that it has just rained, he said, because the water supply had already stopped working in part of the district. Many buildings are delapidated, but only 26 had been successfully renovated in 6 years. The municipality has neither the means nor the materials for doing it.

In any case, Poland is clearly increasingly divided between three big political forces: those which continue to have dreams about Solidarity and are calling for a boycott of the elections, those which ardently desire neo-Stalinist dogma, and, in the middle, all those -- an increasingly large number -- who agree to take part in the difficult work of the everyday and practical task of "socialist renewal" and the slow democratization, indisputable but not very spectacular, of the Polish system.

The Poles, shaken by the blows of the past few years, are increasingly accepting the lessons of political realism. One indication is that 70 percent of voters have just checked that they are on the electoral roll.

HISTORY, MEANING OF EUROCOMMUNISM DISCUSSED

AU051639 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2/3 Jun 84 p 4

[Stefan Opara article: "Words Which We Use: 'Eurocommunism'"]

[Text] When we try to clarify the above concept, we encroach upon the complex problems of the contemporary communist and workers movement, problems connected with fundamental ideological issues forming the subject of heated disputes regarding interpretation.

The history of this word is short, considerably shorter than the history of the events it concerns. In the middle of the seventies, bourgeois political scientists began to involve themselves with the political programs of some West European communist parties with a vengeance, trying to extract their "specific nature" out into the open. This tendency in itself was not new. Since the beginning of the international workers movement, bourgeois propaganda has accented any differences whatsoever within the movement. If the internationalist unity of the revolutionary workers movement gives the bourgeoisie headaches, then any disputes and clashes within it are received by the bourgeoisie with joy and hope, and are soon exaggerated.

During the period of European detente, the programs of key West European communist parties gave priority attention to the question of different roads toward socialism, stressing the meaning of electoral battle and democratic methods, and pointing out the different conditions and different ways of implementing socialism in countries with developed capitalism (for example, belief in the need for political alliances often going hand in hand with a declared intention to do away with programmatic forms of proletarian dictatorship). All this has become a basis on which bourgeois observers are putting forward new speculations on the subject of the ideological-political autonomy of the West European communist parties.

In the Turin LA STAMPA, Arrigo Levi writes about how "neocommunism," which has been developed by bourgeois political science, also finds its way into the speeches of some communist party aktivists.

In 1977, Santiago Carilla, a key aktivist of the PCE, wrote a treatise entitled "Eurocomunismo y Estado," in which the above term appears in quotation marks as a borrowed expression. But the fact that it is in quotation marks signifies not only a stress on the programmatic-political differences which in the author's opinion should be adopted by West European communist parties, but also a one-sided criticism of parties and countries professing real socialism. It signifies a slogan of autonomy and even hopes for hegemony within the workers movement.

Here it is worth drawing attention to the danger of using the word "Eurocommunism" too widely and ambiguously. The word was used in such a general and vague way at the end of the seventies mainly by political science periodicals. They used it not only to give a name to the disintegration tendencies inspired by some aktivists in the Western communist movement, but also to pinpoint various characteristics of the communist movement inside countries with developed capitalism.

In a situation where the above concept is becoming increasingly vague and ambiguous, it is necessary to mention at least three different ideological contexts to which it is applied. First of all, attempts are made to call any programmatic differences whatsoever in the political concepts of Western communist parties since the seventies "Eurocommunism."

When, for example, the PCI developed its programmatic concepts at its 14th congress on 18-23 March, 1975; or when the PCF at its 22nd congress on 4-8 February, 1976, stressed that "socialism in France will base itself on French reality and on all of its features," there was a seeking of theoretical-political solutions stemming from a recognition (not always a unanimous one) of the conditions for political struggle inside these parties. Selecting ways of implementing socialism and adapting it to the cultural characteristics of a given society is not only the unquestioned right of a Marxist-Leninist party (which V. Lenin firmly stressed), but also a prerequisite for effective political struggle. The term "Eurocommunism" is often misused when referring to phenomena such as these, because these phenomena also involve natural differences between programs of political struggle, and these differences are reflected in political theory. As the documents of the 22nd PCF Congress rightly say, "The above differences do not cause people to retreat inside themselves, neither do they weaken solidarity with other communist parties."

Second, the term "Eurocommunism" is used to describe revisionist trends inside the West European communist movement. These trends find expression in nationalist slogans, in the questioning of the universal significance of Marxism-Leninism, in the rejection of the CPSU's practical and theoretical achievements, in the questioning of the principles of proletarian internationalism, in the repeated bourgeois criticism of countries possessing real socialism, and so on. Although people representing these trends are fond of describing themselves as "Eurocommunists," they are better visible in the role of traditional revisionists. We know that when "Eurocommunists" introduced petty bourgeois features into the workers movement, they caused their parties much damage, which even led to an internal weakening and split of these parties, as was the case with the PCE.

Third, "Eurocommunism" is the name sometimes given to bourgeois dreams of a lasting "polycentrism" of the communist movement, and to the desire that communists in the developed capitalist countries break the internationalist ties with the parties in the socialist countries. This meaning of "Eurocommunism" is preserved in the plans and dreams of anticommunist centers. Despite the fact that revisionist aspirations have been aroused, some West European communist parties are not losing their understanding of the idea of internationalism as a prerequisite for effective struggle by working people for socialism, progress, and peace.

MORE WITNESSES TESTIFY IN PRZEMYK TRIAL

LD111850 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] The second week of the trial concerning the death of Grzegorz Przemyk has begun. More witnesses gave evidence today, including Iwona D., who, like other witnesses, confirmed that during on-site examinationcarried out at the casualty department, employees behaved toward the examination team in an insulting way, not hiding their dislike or even hostility.

CORRECTION TO ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH ROMANIA

The following correction pertains to the item headlined, "Economic Protocol Signed With Romania 25 May," published in the 5 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G 4, second paragraph, antepenultimate line:

... The participants also adopted the principle that mutual economic relations in basic fields should be developed on the basis... (supplying dropped words)

CEAUSESCU LEAVES FOR MOSCOW CEMA MEETING 11 JUN

AU111253 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1217 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/6/1984 -- On June 11, in the afternoon, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, left for Moscow, to attend the proceedings of the economic summit of the countries in the membership of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance.

The RCP and Romanian state leader, is accompanied by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Romanian prime minister; Emil Bobu and Ilie Verdet, members of the Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the CC of the RCP; Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ioan Totu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister; Stefan Birlea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the State Planning Committee, by advisers and experts.

At the Otopeni Airport, President Nicolae Ceausescu was seen off by members and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council, of the Government, by executives of central institutions and of mass and public organizations. The president aircraft took off at 1500 hours, heading for Moscow.

GNA'S GIOSAN MEETS COLOMBIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU111751 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/6/1984 -- During an interview in Bucharest on June 11 between the chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, Nicolae Giosan, and a Colombian parliamentary delegation led by Roberto Joyos Gastano, vice-president of the House of Representatives, stress was laid on the role of parliaments and parliamentarians in the establishment of a climate of peace and understanding worldwide. The contribution was highlighted the Romanian and Colombian parliaments can make to expanding the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries in various domains of mutual interest.

The Colombian parliamentarians also had interviews with Maria Groza, deputy minister of foreign affairs, with whom they approached aspects of the Romanian-Colombian collaboration and current international political issues, as well as with executives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

OPREA PRESENTS CONDOLENCES TO EGYPT'S AMBASSADOR

AU081030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/6/1984 -- Condolences were presented at the Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Bucharest on Friday, June 8, in connection with the death of that country's Prime Minister, Dr Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din.

Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania and executives of some ministries presented condolences to Ambassador Mahmud as-Sayyid as-Said on behalf of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and of the Romanian Government. Those present signed the book of condolence.

DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG OFFICIAL VISIT TO BELGRADE

Talks Previewed

LD082145 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Sonja Badel commentary]

[Text] We wish to inform you about an event that will take place tomorrow. As we have already reported, Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and DPRK president, arrives tomorrow on an official and friendly visit to our country. Connected with this visit, Sonja Badel talks about Yugoslav-Korean meetings and talks.

The meetings between President Tito and Kim Il-song in Belgrade in 1975 and in Pyongyang in 1977 laid down lasting foundations for the friendship, mutual trust, and sound cooperation between the two countries and between the LCY and the Korean Workers Party. The forthcoming talks that Veselin Djuranovic and Dragoslav Markovic will have with Kim Il-song are yet another confirmation of the continuity in good relations and another impetus for the further development of comprehensive cooperation. Both sides attach great importance to the talks, not only because of the need to sum up the results of cooperation thus far and to discuss ways of further expansion of economic links which, in this case as well, lag behind the good political relations, but also because of the complex international situation which renders the exchange of views between the top leaders of the two nonaligned countries very useful.

As two developing countries, both Yugoslavia and Korea have been affected by unjust economic relations in the world. This has prompted them to be committed, within the Nonaligned Movement, to efforts to establish a new international economic system and to increasing economic cooperation between developing countries. It is also true that both countries are interested in each other's experience and achievements in their internal development, since they are both building socialism, in differing ways, of course, in accordance with each country's specific characteristics and orientation.

The basic ideopolitical platform of the Korean society is Kim Il-song's idea of chuche, which stands for independence, self-reliance, and autonomy. From this idea also stems the orientation toward the Nonaligned Movement which the DPRK joined in 1975, and ever since then it has been an active member and proponent of the original principles of the movement. Like so many other countries, big and small, the DPRK also sees in the Nonaligned Movement the best guarantee for preserving its independence and security and an opportunity for organized participation in international relations with the main purpose of overcoming and solving the problems of the modern world.

During the talks, great attention will be paid to the activity of the nonaligned countries, particularly in solving hotbeds of crises. One topic which will definitely not be avoided is the unification of the two Koreas. Yugoslavia has always supported all proposals made by Kim Il-song for the peaceful reunification of the country which was artificially divided along the 38th parallel after the difficult 1950-53 war. Yugoslavia also supports the latest proposal on the tripartite talks between the DPRK, South Korea, and the United States, the presence of whose troops in South Korea in the northern part of the country is considered to be the main obstacle to unification and a constant source of the danger of war.

Although President Kim Il-song's visit to Belgrade is a short one -- less than 2 days -- the Yugoslav-Korean talks will indeed be an extensive and useful stimulus toward the promotion of relations of friendship and cooperation and toward joint activities within the Nonaligned Movement and on the international scene.

Advance Party Arrives

LD091255 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade 9 Jun (TANJUG) -- Yi Chong-ok, member of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and vice president of the DPRK, arrived in Belgrade today. Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the WPK Politburo and vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council; and Chon Pyong-ho, alternate member of the WPK Politburo Central Committee and vice chairman of the Second Economic Committee of the DPRK, also arrived in the advance party of the DPRK party and state delegation. The advance party of the delegation was greeted at the airport by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee; Borivoje Milosevic, deputy executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Stanojlo Glisic, head of department in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Leaders Welcome Kim on Arrival

LD091518 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jun (TANJUG) -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK, who heads a party and state delegation from his country, arrived in Belgrade this afternoon. An exceptionally ceremonial welcome was accorded to the eminent guest from the friendly and nonaligned country at Belgrade's main railway station.

President Kim Il-song and his delegation were greeted by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dusan Alimpic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia; Marjan Rozic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and many other officials.

Visits Tito Memorial

LD102006 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1908 GMT 10 Jun 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Jun 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on June 9 visited the memorial centre of Josip Broz Tito in Belgrade. The members on the party and the state delegation of our country and the suite went with him. He was accompanied by Yugoslav functionaries including Comrade Borislav Krajina, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for justice and organization of federal administration of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The great leader President Kim Il-song laid a wreath at the grave of President Josip Broz Tito who was the outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people and an intimate friend of the Korean people. Honorary guardsmen of the Yugoslav People's Army were standing at attention before the grave.

After laying the wreath at the grave with the members of the party and state delegation, Comrade Kim Il-song observed a moment's silence in memory of Comrade Josip Broz Tito. The words "In memory of the late Comrade Josip Broz Tito. Kim Il-song" were seen on the ribbons hanging from the wreath.

After going round the grave, Comrade Kim Il-song left the words: "Noble regards to Comrade Josip Broz Tito, the outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people, a prominent figure of the international communist movement, one of the founders of the Non-aligned Movement and an intimate friend of the Korea people. Kim Il-song, June 9, 1984"

He went around the memorial centre including the house where Comrade Tito lived and worked.

Djuranovic's Banquet Toast

LD092147 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1728 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jun (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, gave a dinner tonight in the Palace of the Federation in Novi Beograd in honor of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

During the dinner, which took place in a very cordial and warm atmosphere, the two statesmen exchanged toasts. Having extended a welcome to the distinguished guest, President Djuranovic said, among other things:

"I feel honored that at the beginning of my term of office I am able to greet you, Comrade Kim Il-song, a proven friend of Yugoslavia over a period of many years. Deep respect for your role in the struggle against fascism during World War II, in the establishment and development of your country and party, for your efforts toward unifying the Korean people, and for your activity on behalf of the objectives of nonaligned policy is ingrained in the soil of this country. We remember your meetings with President Tito when the foundations of cooperation and friendship between our two countries were laid. In short, behind us are worthy achievements, reciprocal understanding, trust, equality, and cooperation, and before us is the commitment to go on consolidating and developing them.

"Your visit is not only the highest manifestation of our mutual readiness, but also an encouragement that all these common objectives may become even closer.

"This is why we must become even better acquainted and see where our interests are to the greatest extent identical. Despite some objective difficulties as two developing countries, we still have plenty of scope for mutually useful economic cooperation, which also serves wider interests of progress in the world. I am sure that fresh efforts will not fail to materialize because we share the same preoccupations in this and other important areas of our cooperation.

"Our peoples -- each in their specific conditions -- have elected paths of socialist development of society. Since both the one and the other nation have placed their own independence, integrity, and sovereign right to decide for themselves about the direction of their development above anything else, they are bound by many close aspirations.

"We are following with special attention the great achievements which the people of the independent, socialist, and nonaligned Democratic People's Republic of Korea, led by you and under the leadership of its Workers Party, has achieved. Many among us who have visited your country were able to see evidence of such achievements. We wish you fresh and even greater successes along this path.

"We, on our part, remain loyal to the course for which we laid foundations during our socialist revolution and development, led by President Tito. This means staying loyal to the further development of socialist self-management, to the prosperity of our multinational community based on the principles of brotherhood and unity, and to the strengthening of our nonaligned international position. In our efforts to implement the policy of nonalignment, we strive for closer cooperation with yours and all the other nonaligned countries.

"Cooperation between peoples is not only an ideal but also an imperative of our time. It should reflect those interests which are common to all the countries in the world, regardless of their internal system, orientation in international relations, strength, or size. It is also a factor of all-embracing peace, global security, and progress which are being directly threatened by the present grave crisis affecting political and economic relations in the world. It will suffice to mention the very exacerbated confrontation between the two blocs, the arms race, and the increasingly dangerous proportions it is assuming, and the conflicts and hotbeds of crisis which, instead of being solved, are being increasingly fanned up. The situation is such that it commands that negotiations between the great powers be resumed as soon as possible, that confidence be restored, and that the process of detente in all parts of the world and in international relations be revived.

"As a part of the European Continent, where the biggest stockpiles of nuclear and all kinds of other weapons are concentrated and where the bloc division is at its sharpest, the socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia is vitally committed to disarmament, the relaxation of tension, and the elimination of the danger of war. Our activity is directed toward building the desperately needed trust in the world. However, this is not possible without full equality of peoples and their right to freely decide about their future, without threats and pressures from outside.

"Yugoslavia is constantly advocating a peaceful solution to conflicts and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries. The nonaligned countries have an obligation to show utmost consistency in this, regardless of whether it concerns conflicts between themselves or the use of arms anywhere in the world."

"At this juncture we are particularly concerned about the escalation of the Iraq-Iran war and about the dangerous exacerbation of the situation in the gulf. The legitimate rights of both countries to peaceful development make the end of the conflict more pressing. It is also made urgent by the danger of far-reaching consequences from the conflict.

"The world has become too small for anyone to feel unconcerned and secure in his region. The whole international community has an obligation to invest the greatest efforts to resolve, in an honorable and just way, the hotbeds of crisis in different parts of the world, particularly the Middle East crisis and the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and the independence of Namibia and respect for a nation's right to free development, without outside interventions and pressures. In this respect, the Nonaligned Movement must play a prominent role and be as active as possible.

"All this explains to what extent the policy of active and peaceful negotiations pursued by your country is in the interest of the relaxation of tension, of peace, and security in the Korean peninsula and beyond.

"Yugoslavia has always given full support to the proposals made and actions undertaken by the DPRK and you yourself, Comrade President, for peaceful reunification of the country, through negotiations and without interference from outside. We welcome your initiatives to hold tripartite talks and to overcome the artificial barriers that divide the Korean people outside the world political scene as well. [sentence as received] Regarding the issue of the unification of Korea, we shall continue to be active in the UN, the Nonaligned Movement, and in other international forums.

"Today we witness the extent to which the warnings given by the nonaligned countries have always been correct -- that differences in the level of the development of countries, which are increasingly large, and the unequal economic relations between them will increasingly be a source of problems and an exacerbation in international relations. The solution to international economic problems is totally stagnating and the position of developing countries is more and more difficult. What is particularly worrying is the opposition and egotism of some of the most developed countries and their generally inadequate understanding of the justified demands of developing countries. We are convinced that the world can extricate itself from the present difficult economic crisis only through equal cooperation and joint action which will alleviate the unequal burden borne by a major part of mankind and accelerate its further development in the interest of overall world economy. There can be no doubt, therefore, that our activity must be a contribution to starting global negotiations and also to strengthening mutual economic and technological cooperation which is of great strategic significance for our objective -- a new international economic system.

"All this is an indication of the wide area of cooperation between our two and other nonaligned countries and of the extent to which the involvement of the policy of the Nonaligned Movement is gaining in importance. We have the basis for it in the directions of our activity established at the New Delhi summit and in the great reputation which the Nonaligned Movement, as an independent and extra-bloc factor, enjoys in the world.

"I am sure that our meeting will constitute a new impetus to a further successful development of friendly relations and all-round cooperation."

Kim Il-song's 9 June Speech

SK101010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0956 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade June 9 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged by Comrade Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on June 9.

Follows the full test of his speech:

Esteemed Comrade Veselin Djuranovic,

Esteemed Yugoslav state leaders,

Comrades and friends,

We are very pleased to pay another visit to Yugoslavia, the familiar and beautiful land of brothers, to have important meetings with you and share with you the feelings of brotherly friendship. Allow me to express my heartfelt gratitude to you for your warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded us and also to convey the fervent friendly greetings from our government and people to the state leadership and the people of Yugoslavia.

Korea and Yugoslavia are the same socialist countries and non-aligned nations; the friendly relations between our two countries are a comradely and brotherly friendship which was formed on the basis of the ideas of socialism and non-alignment. This friendship has come into full bloom in all spheres of politics, the economy and culture since our two eventual meetings with Comrade Josip Broz Tito.

Our current visit to Yugoslavia will no doubt open up a new epoch in promoting the friendly relations between our two countries. I visited your country nine years ago when Comrade Josip Broz Tito was still alive, and got on exceptionally intimate terms with him and deepened comradely friendship. I always remember the monentous meeting with him at that time.

Comrade Josip Broz Tito was a preeminent fighter who devoted all his life to the revolutionary cause of the working class and for the liberty and emancipation of the people. He was the Yugoslav people's outstanding leader who pioneered the road of socialism in Yugoslavia. Although he passed away, his cause is being carried forward splendidly by the Yugoslav people today.

By taking over the cause of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, the state leadership and the people of Yugoslavia continue to advance vigorously, firmly maintaining, as the immutable bases of their home and foreign policies, the friendship and solidarity among the different nations in their country, socialist autonomy and non-alignment. They are successfully carrying out the Long-Term Economic Stability Plan for greater national prosperity.

We are rejoiced at the Yugoslav people's great success in building a new society just as we are at our own success. We heartily wish them greater success in their future struggle to implement the decisions of the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Comrades and friends,

Non-alignment is a progressive movement which embodies the noble idea of independence against imperialism. It is a powerful revolutionary force of our time which is opposed to the imperialist reactionary forces. Today, further extending and developing the Non-aligned Movement is of great significance in firmly safeguarding the sovereignty of the non-aligned countries, in thwarting the imperialist moves for aggression and war and in preserving world peace and security.

In order to extend and develop the Non-aligned Movement, all the non-aligned nations must adhere to chajusong and strengthen the solidarity of this movement. Strengthening this solidarity is all the more urgent today when the imperialists are bent on their crafty manoeuvres to divide the non-aligned countries and pit them against one another.

All the non-aligned nations must regard solidarity as most important, strive to strengthen the solidarity of the Non-aligned Movement and take a concerted action to crush the imperialist moves to divide and pit these nations against one another.

The non-aligned countries must unite closely and struggle all out to destroy the outdated international economic order which is a product of colonialism and which is the lever of imperialist exploitation and plunder, and to establish a new fair international economic order.

So long as the old international economic order exists, the non-aligned and developing countries can neither avoid imperialist exploitation and plunder nor will they be able to develop their national economies rapidly.

The non-aligned countries must eliminate the source of international exploitation once and for all by their powerful struggle to destroy the old international economic order and set up a new one.

Since developed Western capitalist countries are reluctant to accept a new international economic order, we deem it necessary for the non-aligned and developing countries to promote active economic and technical cooperation and interchange among themselves. These countries should work out practical measures for diverse economic and technical cooperation and exchange on the principles of filling each other's needs and of collective self-reliance, and they should implement these measures creditably.

Only when they eliminate the evil consequences of imperialist colonial rule as soon as possible and build independent national economies by strengthening economic and technical cooperation and exchange, will the non-aligned and developing countries be able to consolidate the political independence which they have already won and firmly maintain chajusong in all spheres of state activity. We highly estimate the fact that Yugoslavia, one of the founders of the Non-aligned Movement, is making a big contribution to expanding and developing this movement.

As in the past, so also in the future, the government of our Republic will make strenuous efforts to strictly observe the basic principles of the Non-aligned Movement and strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the other non-aligned countries.

Preventing war and safeguarding world peace and security is at present the most urgent task for the peoples of the socialist and non-aligned countries and all other peace-loving people around the world. By closely uniting and launching a powerful anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement, they should improve the situation and convert all the continents of the world into peace continents.

We actively support the efforts of your country to set up a nuclear-free zone in the Balkan area and convert the Mediterranean into a zone fo peace and cooperation. Today the Korean peninsula is a zone of the greatest tension in Asia.

While vigorously accelerating socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, our party, the government of our Republic and the Korean people are fighting to dispel the tension in the Korean peninsula and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This is a struggle to establish national sovereignty throughout the country and defend peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

On the international arena the Yugoslav party and state leadership are working a great deal in support of our people's cause for national reunification and giving active support to our recent proposal for the tripartite talks, which is aimed at easing the tension in the Korean peninsula and at creating prerequisites for the independent and peaceful reunification of our country. We are very grateful to you for this.

We will broadly discuss the matters of our common concern during our current visit to your country. I think this will be a new opportunity to work out a more concrete strategy of the joint struggle for peace, socialism, and non-alignment and to increase and develop mutual cooperation.

Repeating my thanks to you for your warm welcome and hospitality at this place overflowing with the feelings of friendship, I would like to propose a toast to the unbreakable fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Yugoslav peoples:

To the prosperity of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

To solidarity among the world people who advocate chajusong,

To world peace,

To the good health and long life of esteemed Comrade Veselin Djuranovic,

To the health of state leaders of Yugoslavia, and

To the health of all other comrades and friends present here.

Djuranovic-Kim Talks

LD101444 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1314 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jun (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, exchanged views in Belgrade today, in a very cordial atmosphere, on cooperation between the two friendly, socialist, and nonaligned countries and on the most topical international problems.

Welcoming the high-ranking guest from the DPRK and expressing satisfaction that he is again visiting Yugoslavia, Veselin Djuranovic pointed to the great importance Yugoslavia attaches to the development of all-round relations with the DPRK. In the talks both sides noted that the further development of relations, in accordance with the objective possibilities, is the lasting orientation of both countries.

The two presidents also exchanged views on the possibilities and measures for the faster promotion of economic cooperation. The resolve to develop this cooperation more quickly was stressed, especially as it is at present lagging behind the good political relations between the two countries.

Expressing satisfaction that he again had the opportunity to exchange views on bilateral cooperation and international relations with the Yugoslav leaders, President Kim Il-song expressed gratitude above all for the support Yugoslavia consistently lends the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful unification of the country. In the talks Djuranovic reaffirmed support for these efforts by the people of Korea and Kim Il-song personally.

Setting out in detail his country's stance on ways to unify North and South Korea, Kim Il-song stressed that the problem of Korea should be resolved through permanent negotiations between the North and South and the United States, with a view to creating a confederation retaining the existing social systems in both parts of Korea.

In the talks both sides stressed the need to strengthen the unity of the Nonaligned Movement, consistently adhering to the original principles of nonalignment and promoting all-round cooperation between the nonaligned and developing countries. Presidents Djuranovic and Kim Il-song expressed agreement over the assessment that the Nonaligned Movement has an important role in international relations and that it is necessary to strengthen its activity in order to improve the international situation and preserve peace and security in the world. As well as stressing the need for [word indistinct] South-South cooperation, the talks noted that the economic independence of the developing countries is the basis of their political and overall independence.

President Djuranovic acquainted the guests from the DPRK with Yugoslavia's socioeconomic development, particularly with the measures to realize the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

He also spoke about Yugoslavia's efforts toward contributing, together with the other nonaligned and neutral countries, to the improvement of the situation and relations in Europe. President Kim Il-song reaffirmed his country's support for these efforts by Yugoslavia.

Kim Il-song acquainted his hosts with the efforts by his people in the socialist construction of Korea, topical economic questions in the country and the development of industry and agriculture. In this context he expressed the expectation that the strengthening of economic cooperation on an equal footing with Yugoslavia would contribute to the faster modernization of industry and agriculture in the DPRK.

Kim Il-song also set out his country's views on the present situation in Asia, particularly the Far East. In this connection both sides manifested an identity of viewpoints on the problem of Kampuchea.

In the 3-hour talks, the two presidents also exchanged views on other questions of interest to the two countries, particularly on specific measures to strengthen economic cooperation. Part of the Korean party and state delegation will have talks on this subject with Yugoslav leaders over the next few days.

During the talks today President Kim Il-song addressed an invitation to the president of the Yugoslav Presidency to pay an official visit to the DPRK. The invitation was received with pleasure.

The DPRK party and state delegation continued talks with Yugoslav leaders this afternoon. Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, will exchange views with Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee, on cooperation between the LCY and the KWP. During the talks reference will also be made to the most topical developments in the international workers movement.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, is to meet Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK Administration Council. Their exchange of views will refer mainly to the situation in the two socialist countries and to the establishment of more definite measures and modalities concerning promotion of economic cooperation, in which both sides are interested.

Markovic-Kim Talks

LD1O1818 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1705 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jun (TANJUC) -- Talks were held in Belgrade today between the LCY delegation led by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and the party and state delegation of the DPRK led by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party [WPK] Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

During the talks, which were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, both sides stated with satisfaction that relations and cooperation between the LCY and the WPK and between the two socialist, nonaligned countries are developing on the basis of well-known principles. It was particularly stressed that relations between the LCY and the WPK are characterized by mutual respect, understanding, and trust. It was pointed that there exist wide possibilities for and common interest in further promotion of cooperation between the LCY and the WPK and for the development of Yugoslav-Korean relations in all spheres, particularly within the Nonaligned Movement and its struggle for peace and constant international cooperation.

Kim Il-song spoke about the WPK activity in the implementation of the decision adopted at the party's sixth congress about ideological, technical, and cultural revolution. Kim Il-song also spoke about the efforts invested by the WPK and the DPRK for the peaceful unification of the country and expressed gratitude for Yugoslav support in this respect. Dragoslav Markovic spoke of the socioeconomic and political development of Yugoslavia, of the LCY activity in the further development of socialist self-management and in the implementation of the leading role of the League of Communists.

The concern was stressed during the talks over the dangerous aggravation of international relations, escalation of the arms race, and further deterioration of the position of the developing countries which represents a serious threat to world peace and security of the peoples. It was stressed in particular that the role and the responsibility of all progressive and democratic forces are growing, as is, their desire to be more involved in the struggle for peace, a halt in the arms race, a revival of the process of relaxation of tension, for new international economic relations, and more equal international cooperation. Views were also exchanged on the current questions in the workers and other progressive movements in the world. It was pointed out that it is of exceptional importance for the relations between communist, workers, and other progressive parties and movements in the world to be consistently based on the principles of independence, autonomy, equality, and responsibility of each party to its working class and people, which is in the greatest interest of consolidating socialism as a world process.

Dragoslav Markovic stressed that the LCY and the SFRY have been providing and are providing active support for the initiatives and efforts of the WPK of the DPRK and of Kim Il-song personally for the peaceful unification of Korea.

Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; members of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee Dobrivoje Vidic and Ali Sukrija; Vlado Janzic, an executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; and Ljupco Tavciovski, SFRY ambassador to DPRK, were in the LCY delegation. The following took part in the talks on the Korean side: Yi Chong-ok, a member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and DPRK vice president; Kim Yong-nam, a member of the Politburo of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs; Chong Pyong-ho, candidate member of the Politburo of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the DPRK Second Economic Committee; and Yi In-kyu, DPRK ambassador to SFRY.

After the talks Dragoslav Markovic gave a formal dinner in honor of Kim Il-song during which toasts were exchanged.

Markovic Dinner Toast

LD102052 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1759 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 10 Jun (TANJUG) -- Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, gave a dinner tonight in honor of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee and DPRK president. During the dinner, which passed in a very warm and friendly atmosphere, appropriate toasts were exchanged. Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, said, among other things:

"We are convinced that your visit will be a major contribution to the further successful development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the KWP and between our two socialist and nonaligned countries. We are convinced that this is so by the meaningful, friendly, and open talks which we had with you."

Continuing his toast Markovic said: "Relations between the LCY and the WPK are characterized by mutual respect, understanding, and trust. This is the result of their development over a period of many years coupled with the consistent respect for the principles of autonomy, independence, equality, and respect for the differences in our internal development and international positions. Comrade Tito and you, Comrade Kim Il-song, have established the principled foundation of the relations between the LCY and the WPK and between our countries. I should like to say that the constant promotion of Yugoslav-Korean friendly relations upon this basis is a lasting orientation of the LCY and of our country.

"Our peoples nurture sincere sympathies and respect for you, Comrade President Kim Il-song, in whose personality, as a great leader of the Korean people, the heroic struggle and aspirations to freedom, independence, and peaceful unification are personified.

"We sincerely rejoice over the achievements which the Korean people are attaining in socialist construction. As an independent, peace-loving, socialist, and nonaligned country, the DPRK, under your leadership, is building socialism in keeping with its own conditions and specific features.

"We wish the Korean people and the Korean party much success in the implementation of all the tasks confronting them. We support your proposals and initiatives for a peaceful unification of your country.

"Yugoslavia and the LCY are consistently pursuing Tito's road. At this stage of our development the LCY and other organized self-management socialist forces of our country are investing efforts concerning the further development of socialist self-management relations and consolidation of the material basis of the development of our society."

Markovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, then said in conclusion: "Our talks have confirmed that we see the policy of nonalignment as being the best way to overcome bloc confrontations in international relations, to preserve peace, independence, and security, and for an unhampered social and economic system of all countries.

"In present-day conditions peace [words indistinct] in the world are a need of all peoples, a condition of their future, and an essential precondition for the further successful development of socialism as a world process. It is of exceptional importance that the relations among communists, workers, and other progressive parties and movements in the world be based consistently on the principles of autonomy, independence, equality, and responsibility of each party to its own workers class and people."

Kim Il-song's 10 June Speech

SK110849 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade June 10 (KCNA) -- Follows the full text of the speech of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, at a grand banquet arranged on June 10 by Comrade Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia:

Esteemed Comrade Dragoslav Markovic, esteemed leaders of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, comrades and friends: We are very pleased, on this visit to friendly Yugoslavia, to have important meetings with Comrade Dragoslav Markovic and other leaders of your party and to strengthen the bonds of friendship between our two parties and two peoples.

Allow me to express my deep thanks to you for the cordial hospitality you have shown us and for the kind of inspiring speech Comrade Dragoslav Markovic has just addressed here. Also allow me to take this opportunity to convey the fraternal greetings from our party and the Korean People to the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and to the Yugoslav people.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia are struggling, supporting and cooperating with each other as comrades, for their common goal and ideal.

The important common tasks which confront our two parties and the communists of our two countries at present are to accomplish the cause of building socialism and communism in accordance with the aspirations and desires of the peoples, oppose war and safeguard world peace and security.

The League of Communists of Yugoslavia which has a brilliant tradition of the anti-fascist liberation struggle is firmly safeguarding peace and national sovereignty in opposition to aggression and war and pushing ahead vigorously with the building of socialism based on self-government by carrying forward the cause of Comrade Josip Broz Tito who was a stalwart fighter for the people's liberty and emancipation and for peace and who was an outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people.

The League of Communists of Yugoslavia is successfully carrying out the Long-Term Economic Stability Plan for greater national prosperity by strengthening solidarity among the working class and the different nations in the country and bravely overcoming the difficulties on the principle of self-reliance.

We highly estimate the successes of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and her people in the struggle for socialist progress. We are convinced that you will achieve greater success in your struggle to implement the decisions of the 12th Congress of your League.

The League of Communists of Yugoslavia and her people are now struggling all out to ease the tension in Europe and preserve peace. We actively support the Yugoslav proposals which are aimed at easing the tension in Europe and preserving peace, setting up a nuclear-free zone in central Europe and in the Balkans and converting the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation. We express our firm solidarity with you in your struggle to put them into effect.

The revolutionary cause of the working class to build a socialist and communist society is successfully progressing in our country, too. Under the leadership of our party the Korean people have successfully carried out the revolutionary tasks of many stages in their struggle to build a new society, and, in a short period in history, they have developed their country, once backward, into a socialist state with a solid independent national economy, brilliant national culture and self-reliant defence power.

Today our people are dynamically carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- in order to realize the programme of communist construction put forward by the Workers' Party of Korea at its sixth congress. Our party educates and remoulds people in a communist way by putting particular stress on the ideological revolution. Thus it unites them closely behind itself and increases continuously the revolutionary zeal and creativity of the working people in the building of socialism.

Firmly convinced of the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, and in accordance with party policy, all our party members and working people advance vigorously, effecting continuous innovations and upswing on all fronts of socialist construction.

Our party and people are making strenuous efforts to ease the tension and prevent war in the Korean peninsula and to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. As you know well, our party and the government of our Republic proposed to reunify the country peacefully by establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. Recently they made a new proposal for tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and the South Korean authorities.

This new proposal truly represents the peace stand which is maintained consistently by our party and the government of our Republic.

The Yugoslav party and people have always expressed their firm solidarity with our people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of our country, and are still actively supporting our proposal for the tripartite talks. This greatly encourages our party and people.

Continuously strengthening and developing the Non-aligned Movement is the common aspiration of the parties and peoples of our two countries and is a sacred cause for world peace. Our party and people will closely unite with Yugoslavia and all the other non-aligned countries and make every possible effort to uphold the idea of non-alignment and steadily extend and develop this movement. The parties and peoples of Korea and Yugoslavia support and cooperate closely with each other in the common cause for the construction of socialism and communism and for the victory of the Non-aligned Movement.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples are really voluntary and comradely relations, which make a valuable contribution to accelerating socialist construction in the two countries and to extending and developing the Non-aligned Movement.

On our current visit to your country, we have become convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries -- socialist and non-aligned -- will further expand and develop in all fields of politics, the economy and culture in the future.

As in the past, so also in the future, our party, the government of our Republic and the Korean people will wage a powerful joint struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism, in close cooperation with the peoples of Yugoslavia and the other socialist countries and the non-aligned countries and all other progressive peoples of the world.

Repeating my thanks to you for your warm hospitality, I would like to propose a toast to the indestructible brotherly friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Yugoslav peoples,

To the strengthening and development of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia,

To a long life and good health of esteemed Comrade Dragoslav Markovic,

To the health of the leaders of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and

To the health of all other comrades and friends present here.

Planinc, Kang Song-san Meet

LD101708 Belgrade, TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1623 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade 10 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, had a meeting this afternoon with Kang Song-san, a member of the Politburo of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and premier of the DPRK Administration Council. They exchanged views on the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. They stressed the positive development of relations and cooperation, and expressed their readiness for further promotion of cooperation that is in the interest of the two socialist and nonaligned countries.

It was noted during the meeting that cooperation in the political field, and also in other areas, is developing in keeping with the high level of friendship and reciprocal trust. At the same time they pointed out the low level of economic cooperation, which despite the initiatives that have been taken does not show any growth tendency.

Having stressed the need to invest further efforts in order to strengthen this cooperation, the two premiers turned their attention especially to the sectors of nonferrous metals, electronics, machine building, shipbuilding, the construction industry, and other areas in which concrete arrangements can be concluded. In this context direct contacts between the work organizations of the two countries were recommended to continue because these contacts have contributed to the implementation of these ideas. At the same time the need was stressed for long-term and higher forms of cooperation which will promote the content and volume of reciprocal economic cooperation.

In the talks, which passed in a very cordial atmosphere, there took part, on the Yugoslav side: Borislav Krajina, a member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of justice and organization of federal administration; Momcilo Vucekovic, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; and others. On the Korean side: Kong Chin-tae, vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council; Chon Pyong-ho, chairman of the Economic Committee, and others took part.

Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK Administration Council, invited Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, to visit the DPRK. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Final Talks, Luncheon

LD111257 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1158 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held final talks in Belgrade today with Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

The two sides agreed that the visit is very positive and useful and that it will be an impetus for further promotion of cooperation between the two socialist and nonaligned countries both on bilateral and international levels.

Following the talks, Veselin Djuranovic and Dragoslav Markovic gave an informal luncheon for the high-ranking visit from the DPRK. The luncheon was also attended by Petar Stambolic, Vidoje Zarkovic, Dusan Alimpic, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, Dobrivoje Vidic and Raif Dizdarevic, on the Yugoslav side, and Yi Chong-ok, Kim Yong-nam, Kong Chin-tae and others on the Korean side.

Dizdarevic-Kim Yong-nam Talks

LD112014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1907 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs, met in Belgrade today Kim Yong-nam, a member of the Politburo of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Administration Council, and DPRK foreign affairs minister.

During a cordial and friendly conversation, Dizdarevic and Kim Yong-nam stressed mutual resolve to strengthen further cooperation of the diplomatic services of the two countries. It was noted that the [word indistinct] contacts of the representatives of the two countries at international meetings had been useful and fruitful and that they should continue to be maintained. Special reference was made to further cooperation on the international plane within the activities of nonaligned countries.

DPRK Delegation Departs

LD111851 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1839 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 11 June (TANJUG) -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK, left Belgrade tonight at the end of a 3-day official and friendly visit paid to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The high-ranking visitor from the DPRK was seen off cordially at the main railway station by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee; and many other high-ranking Yugoslav state and party leaders.

Kim Il-song's Farewell Message

LD112359 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2218 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- Leaving Yugoslav territory, Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK, has sent the following telegram to Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium:

"We are leaving your country with great satisfaction that this time our visit proceeded successfully and yielded excellent fruit. Crossing your country's border, we once again express our deep gratitude to you and through you to the LCY and the state leadership and the peoples of Yugoslavia for extending hospitality to our delegation with particular kindness and comradely feelings and for expressing during our visit active support for and solidarity with the revolutionary work of our people.

"We are convinced that the visit of the DPRK party and state delegation to Yugoslavia will provide an opportunity for the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries to develop rapidly in the future and develop at a higher level. I use this opportunity to wish the peoples of friendly Yugoslavia even greater successes in the struggle for the further prosperity of their country by carrying out the program tasks set by the 12th Congress of the LCY."

Press Release on Visit

LD111833 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1735 GMT 11 Jun 84

["Information for the Press Regarding the Visit by Kim Il-song, DPRK President and General Secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee to the SFRY in the Period Between 9 and 11 June 1984" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- The 3-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia by the general secretary of the KWP [Korean Workers Party] Central Committee and DPRK president, Kim Il-song, ended today. At the invitation of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, President Kim Il-song led a party and state delegation of the DPRK.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and President Kim Il-song, in an atmosphere of friendship, reciprocal respect, and understanding, carried out a thorough exchange of views on bilateral relations between the SFRY and DPRK and also on topical international political and economic problems of joint interest. Satisfaction was expressed over the good friendly relations between the two countries that are developing successfully upon the principles of reciprocal trust, joint interests, respect for one's own path of socialist development, noninterference in internal affairs, membership in the Nonaligned Movement, and adherence to the authentic principles of nonalignment.

The assessment was made that very favorable conditions exist for further expansion of relations between our two countries in all the areas. President Kim Il-song's visit has provided a very significant stimulus to these relations. Yugoslavia has made a very significant assessment of the importance and role played by the DPRK, its activity within the Nonaligned Movement, of the efforts it is making to preserve its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and of the successes it is attaining in the socialist construction of the country.

Yugoslavia supports the DPRK proposal concerning tripartite talks as well as other initiatives regarding a peaceful and independent unification of Korea which at the same time make a contribution to a reduction of tension in that part of the world.

A high degree of identity of similiarity of views was noted concerning the basic international questions, and mutual satisfaction was expressed over the cooperation obtained between the two socialist and nonaligned countries in the international arena, particularly within the Nonaligned Movement. The assessment was made that international political and economic relations are constantly deteriorating and that they are approaching a dangerous point, while international cooperation, world peace, and security are threatened. Virtually all channels of international negotiations and consultations have been paralyzed. Application of the policy of force and interference has brought about a deep crisis of detente, [word indistinct] of focal points of crises, and other acute problems, the arms race, a world economic crisis, and a widening gap between the developed and the developing countries. The dramatic deterioration of the position of the developing countries is assuming proportions that in themselves pose a threat to world peace and stability. Accordingly, there remains the imperative of establishing a new international economic system.

It was noted that, as a most urgent task, there has been posed before the entire international community the quest for a way out of this state of affairs and for the establishment of conditions that will lead to a lasting and universal detente, to the preservation and consolidation of peace through renewed confidence, to a peaceful and equitable solution of economic and political problems on the basis of respect for equality, reciprocal respect, and free choice of every country concerning the paths of its development, on the principles of active and peaceful coexistence.

Special importance was placed on the activities of the Nonaligned Movement, on the foundations of the authentic principles of the policy of nonalignment, and on the opening up of a process of resolving key international problems.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, accepted with pleasure the invitation extended by the DPRK president, Kim Il-song, to pay an official visit to the DPRK at an agreed time.

CONDOLENCES ON PCI SECRETARY GENERAL'S DEATH

Djuranovic Telegram

LD111435 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1343 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent the following telegram to President of the Italian Republic Sandro Pertini:

"On behalf of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and in my own name I convey to you my deepest condolences in connection with the death of one of the most prominent personalities and politicians in Italy, the PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer.

"The Italian people have lost a great son of the present day world, a proven fighter for peace, progress, and equal relations between peoples, states and parties, and a sincere friend of Yugoslavia who in a significant way contributed to friendship and cooperation between our two nations."

Markovic Cable

LD111408 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1206 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the death of Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the PCI Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, sent the following telegram of condolences:

To the Central Committee of the PCI in Rome

Dear comrades,

The LCY, the working class, and the entire Yugoslav public share your deep sorrow caused by the sudden and premature death of Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the PCI. His death represents an irreplaceable loss not only for the Italian Communists but for us as well and for all progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces in the world.

Ever since his youth as an activist and leader of the youth communist movement and later as an outstanding leader of the PCI and its secretary general, Enrico Berlinguer has devotedly served the interests of the working class and all working strata in Italy. The majority of the international public holds him in high esteem and has profound respect for him because of his persistent and self-sacrificing struggle, his exceptional human qualities, and his contribution to the promotion of the concept of democratic socialism, to the development of new, equal relations between communist and workers parties, and to the defense and strengthening of democratic institutions in Italy. He was respected for his efforts and activity aimed at creating peace in the world, disarmament, and international understanding and cooperation.

It will be with profound respect that we shall remember everything that Enrico Berlinguer did for developing friendly relations between the LCY and the PCI and for establishing relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation between our countries.

Deeply shaken by Comrade Berlinguer's death, we ask you to express our deep sympathy and the solidarity felt by the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, all Communists and working people of Yugoslavia with all members of the PCI and Comrade Berlinguer's family.

Markovic Pays Tribute

LD111917 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1609 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- Opening the session today of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Presidium, asked all the participants in the session to pay homage to Enrico Berlinguer, PCI general secretary with a minitue's silence. Pointing out that Comrade Berlinguer's death has deeply shocked us, Markovic said:

"We all knew Comrade Berlinguer well. We had the oppotrunity to talk to him, to meet during his visits to Yugoslavia or on other occasions. Among the Communists, working people, and citizens in our country, Comrade Berlinguer enjoyed a great reputation and sympathies. He is one of the most meritorious personalities because of the fact that relations have been established between the LCY and the PCI which can be described as exemplary in every respect. With his death we are losing a sincere friend, and progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces in Italy and throughout the world are losing a great fighter and an exceptional personality who devoted all his life, to the social progress, and humane values of society."

Officials Honor Berlinguer

LD112142 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1901 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Excerpt] At the news of Berlinguer's death, many prominent Yugoslav politicians spoke on radio and television of the leader of the Italian Communist Party and of his political contributions.

Mitja Ribicic, Stane Dolanc, and Dusan Dragosavac pointed out that Enrico Berlinguer was a staunch fighter against dogma and stereotype in building socialism.

Emphasizing that Berlinguer was one of the creators of the theory and practice of Eurocommunism, Dolanc said that he was a "great champion of autonomy and equality of the workers' and socialist movements" who strongly "opposed all attempts to re-establish a centre resembling the Comintern or the Cominform".

Pointing to Berlinguer's personal courage, Ribicic underscored his opposition to "traditionalist currents which primarily saw in the party the power of the state, and to contemporary Stalinism and the remnants of Comintern consciousness".

Dragosavac underlined the breadth of Enrico Berlinguer's views and his contribution to the struggle of the working class.

Eminent Yugoslav politicians all stress the exceptional contribution of Berlinguer to the promotion of Yugoslav-Italian relations and sent telegrams of condolence to their Italian colleagues.

Grief over the loss of one of the most prominent figures of the contemporary workers' movement was also expressed by President of the Yugoslav Presidency Veselin Djuranovic, leader of Yugoslavia's collective party leadership Dragoslav Markovic, President of the Federal Assembly Dusan Alimpic, trade union leader Dusan Bogdanov, and numerous other politicians from all of Yugoslavia's republics and provinces. Yugoslav television will feature a special programme this evening devoted to the late secretary general of the Italian Communist Party.

Funeral Delegation

LD112029 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1927 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, June 11 (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavia delegation to the funeral of the late Italian Communist Party Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer will be headed by President of the LCY Central Committee Presidency [as received] Dragoslav Markovic.

Moscow Reaction Awaited

AU111823 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 11 Jun 84

[VJESNIK correspondent Bogoljub Lacmanovic report from Moscow]

[Text] The news of the death of Enrico Berlinguer, head of the PCI, was first carried on a Moscow radio program broadcast in English. Moscow observers' circles are awaiting the Kremlin's reaction to Berlinguer's death with great interest. Berlinguer was last in Moscow at Brezhnev's funeral in 1982 and at Andropov's funeral in February of this year.

In the meantime, polemics with Enrico Berlinguer's views were carried out several times on the pages of the Soviet press. Last winter Berlinguer proposed that he come to Moscow to hold a broad and comprehensive discussion with the Soviet leaders, but this visit was postponed by Moscow.

UZBEK OFFICIALS' COOPERATION TALKS IN MACEDONIA

LD111916 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1534 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Skopje, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- The delegation of the Uzbek SSR led by Minovar Tursunov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers, which is staying in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia for the Uzbek Culture Days, was received today in separate visits by Kata Lahtova, president of the Macedonian Assembly; and Dragoljub Stavrev, president of the Macedonian Executive Council. As reported, satisfaction was expressed during the talks with Kata Lahtova on the present development of friendly relations and bilateral cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the Uzbek SSR. and further opportunities for their future promotion was underlined. It was especially stressed that cooperation between Macedonia and Uzbekistan makes a significant contribution to the successful development of overall Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation.

During the talks with Dragoljub Stavrev, both sides informed each other about overall developments in the two republics and the results that have been attained. In making a positive evaluation of mutual cooperation, both sides expressed the desire that this cooperation be enhanced with new forms and content. It was pointed out, among other things, that in addition to the present very significant activity in the area of culture, other areas, especially the economy, should be embraced in a more significant way by further development of cooperation.

BULGARIANS RETURN CONFISCATED BOOKS TO EXHIBITOR

LD112129 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1708 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Sofia, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- The International Book Fair in Sofia closed tonight. Immediately before closing the fair, the fair's management returned to the manager of the Yugoslav exhibition, Sreten Perovic, the 12 titles which the Bulgarian authorities had removed from our stand. Under the pretext that they were being checked, these books were kept throughout the 7 days' duration of the fair. The books that were not to the liking of official organs here in Sofia speak of the history, liberation struggle, and the present development of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and of the Macedonian people.

Today the Yugoslav exhibition was visited by Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee. He was interested to learn about the activity of Yugoslav publishers and praised the exhibited copies of books.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES CC SESSION PREPARATIONS

LD112139 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1805 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Except] Belgrade, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- A session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade today. It was chaired by Dragoslav Markovic. The session discussed and summarized the preparations for the 13th LCY Central Committee session on the implementation of the leading role of the League of Communists and on the consolidation of its ideological and action unity. At the Central Committee session the introductory report will be read by Ali Skurija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The Presidium was also informed about the preparations for this year's international theoretical tribune that will be held in Cavtat in October and whose basic topic will be socialism and peace.

Correction: Plenum Topics

The following correction pertains to the headlined "Topics, Expectations of 12 June LCY CC Plenum," published in the 11 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page I 4, last paragraph, line two:

... not stop at noting unfavorable sitution but that... (supplying indistinct word and rewording)

MUNICIPAL INTERNAL AFFAIRS OFFICERS SHOT

LD091222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1156 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Summary] Pristina, 9 Jun (TANJUG) -- Two unemployed, Riza Plana (24) and Husni Arifi (24), both from Pristina, fired shots at two public security inspectors from the municipal Secretariat for Internal Affairs in an incident in a Pristina cafe yesterday morning. The two inspectors were carrying out their official duties at the time; one was only lightly wounded, the other more seriously. A cafe customer was also wounded in the shooting. The injured are out of danger, but they remain in the hospital. The culprits are known criminals who have carried out several thefts and robberies, and they fled after the incident. All measures to apprehend them are under way.